THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

WE OBSERVE that the Government of India has appointed a Commission to report on the operation of the monopoly of salt in Madras. Mr. Goghegan, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, represents Bengal in the Commission, the President being a Bombay officer, and the other members Madrasees.

THE ENGLISHMAN hears from pretty good authority that, not only were the illuminations in Bombay to a great extent a failure, but the police arrangements, as far as keeping the crowd back were very inefficient—a circumstance which we cannot but think highly discreditable to the local authorities, who have again been tried on an important occasion and found wanting.

A SCANDALOUS exercise of landlord power by a peer of the realm is reported in the English papers. The Earl of Darnley, the owner of Cobham park, near Rochester, one of the most beautiful seats in Kent. Lord Darnley (*ætat* 48) was Colonel of a local Yeomanry corps. His Lordship quarrelled with the officers, and had to resign. Upon this he hinted to all of his tenants and their sons who had joined the corps, that it would be well for them to resign, and resign most of them did. One marked exception, however, was the son of Mr. Lake, Mayor of Gravesend. Lord Darnley accordingly wrote to Mr. Lake, suggesting that his son too should leave the corps, and hinting that otherwise it might be worse for the father. Mr. Lake did not consent and though a tenant of Lord Darnley for more than thirty years he has received notice to quit.

MR. MONIER WILLIAMS, the Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, has sailed for Bombay. The object of his visit is to interest the educated natives of this country in the establishment of an Indian Institute at Oxford to train selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in transcribing below the following extract from a complimentary notice in the *London Examiner* of Babu Romesh Chunder Dutt's Peasantry of Bengal :

"This is a much more important book than might be inferred from its humble exterior and its modest preface, and may be commended to those whom the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales has inspired with a desire to know something about India and her varied and numerous population. It is a description of the cultivating classes of Bengal, and an appeal on their behalf, written by one of the few native members of the Bengal Civil Service, whose eloquence flows as easily and idiomatically in English as if it had been his mother tongue. So completely, indeed, has Mr. Dutt mastered his queen's English that one cannot help wondering what new developments our language may undergo when it has spread more widely in India, and become the chief medium of expression for the subtle activity of the Hindu brain—the organ of new veins of humour, fancy, imagination, and eloquence."

A CHINESE in London thus comments in a letter to the *Times* on the interested motives of certain Englishmen to provoke a war with China :

"It cannot be too generally known that there is a large party in China who, from selfish motives, are ever crying out for war against China. They know full well that one of the immediate consequences of a war with China will be the enhanced value of tea and other articles. They understand perfectly well, as no sensible man can doubt, on which side victory will be should a war be waged between two nations of such a totally different character, and that besides a large amount of indemnity for war expenses to be paid by the defeated nation more privileges and greater concessions for inland trade will be exacted.

With such notions in their heads they will ever be glad of any opportunity for picking up a quarrel with China. If they hear of a slight unintentional discourtesy on the part of a mandarin shown to an English official, they put it down as a manifestation of the hatred of all mandarins for all foreigners; if a local disturbance should occur between a foreigner and some natives in some district, they attribute it to official instigation and encouragement. In fact, they will blacken every case so much against my nation as to render it a fit occasion for national vengeance, totally regardless of the bloodshed and horrors of war.

It cannot be too strongly urged that information coming from such a source, unless confirmed by official despatches, should be received with extreme caution, and the fact that all news from China proceeds from European sources, while nothing emanates from the Chinese themselves, whose interests are unrepresented in Europe and whose views are not known, adds an additional reason that the Press and public should be very careful in dealing with Chinese questions, and should judge such questions on fair and unbiassed grounds.

This is too true.

THE UNITED STATES' Collector at the port of Sitka recently reported to the Treasury Department that a silver mine had been discovered in Alaska by a practical miner. The Collector has since reported that a party of Canadians, hearing of the existence of the mine, have located and erected a colony in its vicinity, and, claiming that it is upon British territory, have applied to the Dominion authorities for an Act of Incorporation, to enter upon its development. The Collector is positive that the mine, which is represented to be immensely valuable, is beyond the Western boundary of British America, and clearly within the territory of the United States. The matter is under investigation.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

WE TAKE FROM the *Times* the following statement of the salaries of professors in Scotch Universities :

"In the University of Edinburgh the annual salaries of the professors were as follows :—Greek, £1,070 ; Latin, £1,153 ; English language, &c., £840 ; logic, &c., £776 ; moral philosophy, £731 ; mathematics, £1,041 ; natural philosophy, £933 ; chemistry, £1,186; natural history, £1,445 ; and botany, £1,470. In the faculty of medicine in the University the salaries were :—Institutes of medicine, £1,202 ; anatomy, £1,605 ; pratice of medicine, £566; surgery, 701 ; midwifery, £601 ; materia medica, £774 ; and medical jurisprudence, £677. In the department of law the salaries were :—Civil law, £434 ; Scots law, £818 ; public law, £287; conveyancing, £562; and constitutional law, £214. The Professor of Civil Engineering had £620. The salaries of the Glasgow Professors were as follows —Greek, £1,164, with a house ; Latin, £1,289, with a house ; English language, &c., £580 ; logic, &c., £840, with a house ; moral philosophy, £661, with a house ; mathematics, £1,132, with a house ; natural philosophy, £616, with a house ; chemistry, £840 ; natural history, £440 ; and botany-£530. In the medical department the salaries were—Institutes of medicine, £310 ; anatomy, £1,031, and a house ; practice of medicine, £410, and a house ; surgery, £624 ; midwifery, £315 ; materia medica, £364 ; and medical jurisprudence, £300. In the department of law the salaries were —Law, £650 ; with a house ; conveyancing, £313 ; and the Professor of Civil Engineering had £654. In Aberdeen the salaries were —Greek, £617 ; Latin, £578 ; logic, £492 ; mathematics, £539 ; natural philosophy, £524 ; chemistry, £531 ; natural history, £468 ; and botany, £377. Then, in the departments of medicine the salaries were—institutes of medicine, £272 ; anatomy, £600; practice of medicine, £254; surgery, £266 ; midwifery, £223 ; materia medica, £242 ; and medical jurisprudence, £222. In the department of law the professor had £303. In St. Andrew's University the salaries were—Greek, £470 ; Latin, £467 ; logic, &c., £478 ; moral philosophy, £429 ; mathematics, £470 ; natural philosophy, £444 ; chemistry, £310 ; and natural history, £294. The Professor of the Institutes of Medicine had £294. In the Queen's College, Belfast, the salaries were—Greek, £435 ; Latin, £461 ; English language, £412 ; logic, metaphysics, and moral philosophy, £400 ; mathematics, £445 ; natural philosophy, £520 ; chemistry, £608 ; natural history and botany, £417. Then in the department of medicine —Anatomy, £927 ; practice of medicine, £219 ; surgery, £248 ; midwifery, £174 ; materia medica, £201 ; and medical jurisprudence, £64. In the legal department—One professor of common law, equity, conveyancing, and constitutional law received £210 ; and another of civil law and jurisprudence received £223. The profession of civil engineering received £334."

A STATEMENT has just been drawn up respecting the losses occasioned by the floods in the South of France. It appears that 1,645 Communes, situated in 12 Departments, suffered more or less. In the Haute Garonne the losses exceed 42,000,000f. ; in Lot-et-Garonne they are 61.48,4800f. ; in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12,437,803f. ; in the Ariege, 5,240,000f. ; in the Hautes Pyrenees, 9,290,000f. ; in the Gironde, 4,974,006f. ; in the Gers, 3,310,000f. The total loss is 100,000,714f., of which 43,000,000f., are capital and 57,000,000f. for crops and property, divided among 127,817 persons.

IT SEEMS that the taste for tea is not the only one which Europe is destined to learn from China. The *Jardin d' Acclimation* of Paris, it is stated, means to popularise the flesh of puppies as food, and the first dog-banquet is to take place this month. There is one drawback however. Chinese dogs are said to be fed on the finest beefsteaks, and with meat at 15 pence per lb, their keep would be a little expensive.

AMONGST the many graceful acts for which the Viceroy has been noted, not the least perhaps, says a contemporary, consists in a visit His Excellency paid to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the well-known and amiable Bombay Missionary, whose health is said to be completely shattered. Lord Northbrook remained, it is said, half an hour in conversation with the reverend invalid and at leaving expressed his deep concern at the state of Dr. Wilson's health.

THE FOLLOWING NATIVE officers have been selected by the Commander-in-Chief to serve on his personal staff as Extra A. D. Cs. at the camp of exercise :

"*Nawab Gholam Hussun Khan, C. S. I., 15th Mooltane Cavalry.* Chief of the Alazaie Clan in the Derajat, whose clansmen had joined us during the siege of Mooltan, and came forward in the Mutiny to the number of about two thousand. These men, bred up from youth as horsemen and skilled in the use of arms, officered and led by their feudal chief, the Nawab, being their native commandant under Cureton did excellen service.

Resaldar Major Maun Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor 9th Cavalry—a Sikh gentleman of good family joined Hodson as a Resaldar, bringing with him a squadron of relatives and dependents, he had served throughout the Mutiny with distinguished gallantry.

Major-General Sir H. Daly described him as lying unhorsed having received thirteen sword cuts in carrying the guns which his regiment charged at Nawabgunge.

He also on two former occasions served on the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.

Subadar Major Nutha Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, 23rd Punjab Pioneers—a Sikh gentleman, assisted in raising a very large body of his countrymen for service in the British ranks during the mutiny.

He joined the Punjab Pioneers as a Subadar, served at Lucknow and throughout the Mutiny, in China, in the Umbeyla Pass and in Abyssinia. His services have been excellent. He has previously served on His Excellency's Staff.

Subadar Major Dabeedeen Misser, Sardar Bahadoor, 16th Native Infantry—a native of Oudh, remained loyal when his regiment mutinied. He served throughout the defence of the Residency of Lucknow with marked courage, and was regarded as one of the best and most forward officers in the garrison.

Ressaldar Albeyal Sing, Rai Bahadoor, 13th Lancers—son of one of the old Sikh Sirdars joined Colonel Watson as an officer at the outbreak of the Mutiny, and performed excellent service with his regiment at Delhi, Lucknow and in Oudh.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THE Madras Government has issued an order to the Acting President of the Municipality to ascertain and report to Government the extent of property acquired by the several employes of the Municipality since their connection therewith. This order is significant. A similar order to the Calcutta Municipality would have a good effect.

THREE THOUSAND copies of 'God Save the Queen,' and 'God bless the Prince of Wales' have been struck off in the Mysore Government Press, by order of the Director of Public Instruction, for distribution among the school children who are being trained for singing these hymns in Cubbon Park when the Prince passes through it. Will no such attempt be made in Calcutta ?

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, the new Minister of Public Works, is now on a tour of inspection to all the principal works in progress in the Punjab.

THE LONDON TIMES, it is said, is actually going to the expense of having a daily letter from India about the Prince's visit by telegraph, which will cost something like £1,300 a day !

NATURE says that M. Janssen's observatory is to be built at Fautanay at a cost of 80,000 francs. A sum of 50,000 francs is to be expended on instruments, exclusive of the apparatus used in observing the transit of Venus.

IT IS stated that the Committee for the carrying out of the arrangements for the accommodation of the Colleges and Schools on the occasion of the procession from Royapooram to Government House, have given notice that the graduates of the Madras University will be provided with seats on applying to the Secretary. We note that the graduates will be admissible only in gown and hood. We hope a similar arrangement will be made in Calcutta.

THE SOCIETY for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts headed by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presented an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his departure for India. The Society is particular in furnishing His Royal Highness with a list of places in India where His Royal Highness will see evidence of successful missionary exertions.

AN ITALIAN named Vincongo was lately sentenced to death at the Roman Court of Assizes for the murder of his wife. Telsmena, for so was the girl named, was a handsome and spirited girl of the working class and a great favorite of all her companions. Her fault was that she did not earn enough to pay her husband's extravagances and would not submit to the infamy of feminine degradation for raising the amount of her income.

ARCHDEACON BALY has appealed to the public of England through the *Times* on behalf of the thousand independent European settlers, whose numbers are yearly on the increase in consequence of increase of enterprise and industrial work in India, for sufficient provision for the ministration of their uncared-for souls. The Venerable Archdeacon is pathetically eloquent. He says :

"How great so ever may be the obligation resting upon a Christian people *to endeavour to* Christianize *its heathen*

subjects, no one will deny either the greater obligation to retain its Christian subjects within the pale of Christianity or the folly of expecting to raise a heathen population to the Christian standard in the same land where a Christian population shall be allowed to fall to the heathen standard. It is all in vain that so many thousand pounds are now spent on missionaries to the Hindus and Mahomedans unless at the same time a few thousands are spent on missionaries to the poor and neglected Christians in India, and on their behalf I now appeal to the zeal and love of their brother Christianls in England."

Yes, charity should begin at home.

YESTERDAY HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor invited the elite of Native Society of Calcutta to a river excursion on board the *Rhotas*. All classes of the Native community were represented on the occasion. The Yacht was gaily decorated and no pains were spared to make the guests comfortable. His Honor as usual was very courteous and affable. Nothing will contribute better to a proper understanding of the rulers and the ruled than this sort of free and agreeable commingling. There is an elasticity in *Rhotas* parties, which can be in vain looked for in the usually formal assemblies at Belvedere.

AT A SPECIAL meeting of the Chorebagan Female School Committee held on the 13th instant it was resolved :

"That the serious loss which the school has sustained at the mournful death of the late Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Patron of this institution be recorded in the minutes with expressions of the committee's deep and heart felt sorrow. Endowed with a naturally gifted mind, Baboo Peary Churn Sircar was one of the best fruits of English education. His high moral character, childlike simplicity and gentleness combined with profound erudition, commanded universal love and esteem. He devoted his life to the cause of education, and endeavored by his Writings as well as teaching to further the intellectual and moral culture of his countrymen. He was a sincere friend of female education, and earnestly endeavored to ameliorate their social condition. Baboo Peary Churn was a staunch advocate of Temperance, strictly conscientious, pious, and extremely charitable. The committee will long feel the absence of his sound judgment and guidance.

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

SO BANCOORAH is going to have an agricultural show in next February and for that it will be indebted to its energetic Magistrate Mr. Larminie. A Committee has been formed of which Mr. Larminie is President and Babu Opendro Chunder Mookerjee Secretary. The last-named gentleman rendered excellent service as a Famine relief officer in Behar. A sum of Rs. 2500, we understand, has been raised by public subscriptions towards the object of this exhibition.

THE ACTING Collector of Kishna District, we quote the *Madras Standard*, has furnished the following particulars of a waterspout observed in his district.

"The Superintendent of Salt stationed there described it in Telugu as follows :—The heat of the weather was intolerable. At noon, there was a gathering of clouds, and a waterspout hung down like a cobra, the upper portion of it being like its hood, and the lower portion like its tail. Immediately a noise like the roaring of the sea from within a short distance was heard. A few minutes afterwards, a white column as of smoke was observed whirling rapidly on the surface of the earth for a short distance ; a flame broke out, the smoke ascending, and dispersing in the sky. The cloud, which was observed in the form of a serpent, left a kind of mark hanging as it were towards the earth. A sort of mist like a whirlwind, rotating violently and extending just to the locality, came twice. On the second occasion it passed over a tank, and caused the water in it to bubble, and fly up to the clouds as far as the eye could survey. As the cloud gradually receded, there was a shower of rain. Two persons, at some distance from the tank, state that they could not endure the intense heat, and that they were stunned with the noise. The phenomenon lasted about a quarter of an hour."

WE FEEL some relief in the fact that the rate of mortality in Calcutta shews a decline. The total number of deaths during the week ending 6th November was 339, that during the week ending 30th October was 385.

WE HAVE received a copy of the report of the first annual meeting of shareholders and policyholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited from 31st November 1874 to 31st August 1875. The Company granted ninety-five policies at a sum of Rs. 3,14,000 yielding an annual income from premium of Rs. 16,824-8-6. The aggregate amount of the actually paid-for premia on each policy is Rs. 11,252-15-5. The difference between the premia payable and actually paid arises from the circumstance that some of the policies are paid in one sum, by annual, half-yearly, quarterly, and monthly instalments. Some are on the half credit, under the average system and new plan. The Company holds under capital account Government Securities of the amount of Rs. 11,000 deposited in the National Bank of India, Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT from Lucknow takes exception to the day fixed for the commencement of the Honor and M. A. Examination which falls on the Sarsvati Puja day—a day on which the use of pen and ink for writing purposes is forbidden. Another objection to the 31st January being fixed for the commencement of the examination is that the results of the B. A. Examination which commences on the 8th January will not be known to those candidates who have appeared at the B. A. Examination and intend competing for the M. A. and Honor Examinations. He suggests that the date of the Honor Examination may be fixed a week later.

WE ARE requested to insert the following notice :

100 Guineas.—The Prince of Wales's Visit to India.

The Crown Perfumery Company, of London offers a reward of one hundred guineas premium for the three best Prize Poems, by English or Hindoo Authors, on the subject of that visit.

1st prize, 50 guineas ; 2d prize, 30 guineas ; 3d prize 20 guineas. Should there be a large number of meritorious poems of the second rank the second and third prizes together be divided amongst a limited number of the most successful authors.

Each poem should not be less than fifty nor more than two hundred lines in length.

Poems in the various Indian vernaculars should be written both in the parent and in the Romanised character, and clear translations in English prose should be attached to each.

The premiums will be adjudged by a coterie or distinguished literati, and awarded solely with reference to intrinsic merit and public interest.

It is suggested that the Prince of Wales's visit to India should be treated with reference to the contrasts of ancient and modern civilisation, or the æsthetics of modern life.

The poems of writers in England must be sent in before the 20th December 1875, and those from India must arrive before the 5th January, 1876, all addressed to.

The Proprietor,
Crown Perfumery Company, 40 Strand, London.

THE GOVERNOR of the French possessions in India from Pondicheri intends to go to Madras in State during the visit of the Prince of Wales. We are glad to see that France will not be backward in welcoming England's heir on the Indian soil.

A NOTIFICALION in yesterday's *Gazette* says that Mr. F. C. Sparling, a licensed leadsman, has been dismissed the service, for being intoxicated when on duty on board the Steamer *Sirius*. Mr. Sparling applied to be allowed to resign, as he was intoxicated only after the vessel had come to anchor for the night ; but the Lieutenant-Governor refused his request, and ordered him to be dismissed.

A COAT, says a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, has been made for the Maharaja of Pattiala, which is "valued at 15 lacs, set with precious stones, and fringed about the collar, cuffs, and front with large pearls. The coat will be worn at the durbar of the Prince of Wales."

FRIDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

WE HEARTILY WELCOME back Mr. A. Mackenzie. C. S. We believe he will be temporarily appointed to act for Mr. Geoghegan as Secretary to the Board of Revenue. We had heard a rumour that he would be posted to 24-Pergunnas as District Magistrate, and right gad were the people of that district on receipt of that ntelligence. We hope the rumour is not withou foundation. Mr. Mackenzie unites to great ability and thorough culture a highly gentlemanly demenanour and a warm sympathy with the people, and as the executive head of the metropolitan district of Bengal he will prove a source of strength to Government.

WE HAVE received from Messrs. D. Mitter & Co., a copy of a photograph of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Wales. This photograph does more justice to His Royal Highness than the picture given by the *Royal Tourist*. But it strikes us that the Prince and Princess have been drawn much younger than they really are.

SINCE THE YEAR 1800, the *Behar Herald* quotes a London paper, England has waged forty-nine wars ; France, thirty-eight ; Russia, twenty-two ; Austria, twelve ; Prussia, eight ; and in spite of the peace societies and international conventions they all appear anxious for another.

THE LE BAS PRIZE, annually awarded to a graduate of the Cambridge University of not more than three years' standing from his first degree, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, has been adjuged for the present year to Arthur Lukyn Williams, B. A., Jesus College. The subject of the essay is Famines in India, their causes and possible prevention.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has revived the rule that those who wish to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in person for any appointment may send their applications to the Private Secretary. A day ought to be set apart for those, who wish to pay respects to His Honor by ceremonial visits.

FEVER has broken out in Madras and about fifty boys in the Civil Orphan Asylum are laid up. Six or more boys in the Doveton Boarding School are also laid up.

THE COMMISSIONER of Police, Madras, has been requested to make it generally known that the use of *scarlet* liveries is improper, that colour being reserved for the servants of Royalty and of its chief representatives. So the contagion has spread from Calcutta to Madras. But the Commissioner of Police is right.

SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS SAID that either Mr. J. D. Sim of the Madras Civil Service, or Sir H. Lumsden, will succeed Sir William Baker in the India Council. It is also rumoured that Sir H. Montgomery and Sir T. Pears are about to retire from Council.

ACCORDING to intelligence received from Bosnia, Servia, and the Herzegovina, the number of armed insurgents in the Herzegovina is now from 12,000 to 14,000 men. This number, it can be easily understood, cannot stand in open battle against the numerically superior Turkish forces. Consequently the insurgents are endeavouring to avoid all offensive movements, and to wage a guerilla war, in which they are completely successful, thanks to the mountainous locality, and also to the evident incapacity of the Turkish commanders. The position occupied by the insurgents on the mountains serves them not only as a defence from Turkish attacks, but also for keeping up their communications with the neighbouring States. Thus, the inhabitants of Western Herzegovina bore away their cattle and goods to the neighbouring Austrian provinces, whilst those of the eastern districts chose Montenegro for a similar purpose.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 13th November.—Mr. Wade is gazetted a Knight Commander of the Bath. Three divisions of the Russian Army at St. Petersburg are ordered to be readiness for service by the 13th instant. All the troops in South Russia are ready.

16th—The Alarmist rumours that have prevailed relative to the Turkish question are unfounded, but uneasy feelings respecting the attitude of Russia continues to exist. It is believed that the alliance of the three Northern Powers precludes the probability of any isolated action.

16th—Great damage was done in London and the provinces by most violent storms and extraordinary falls of rain. Vast tracts of the country were flooded, considerable destruction caused on the coasts, and many wrecks having occurred. Latest advices from St. Petersburg state that a tranquillizing article has appeared in the *Russian Official Gazettee* which refutes the apprehensions of the foreign press on the Eastern question, adding that the good understanding existing between the Great Powers renders a disturbance of peace impossible.

17th—Mr. Holker, member for Preston, has been appointed Attorney General. Mr. Gifford, Queen's Counsel, is appointed Solicitor General. The Kashgar Embassy has arrived at Samara.

18th—The general tenor of the press at home indicates an indifferent feeling regarding the fate of Turkey. The press advocates and insists on the necessity of preserving the present friendly state of communication with Egypt, whilst at the same time maintaining that the neutrality of Persia and Afghanistan must be preserved.

Paris, 11th November.—The Assembly has adopted the system of voting by arondissement with a majority for Government of thirty-one votes.

13th—The Assembly proposes that the state of siege at Paris, Marseilla, and Lyons should be raised on the 1st of May next year (1876).

Belgrade, 5th *November*.—The Herzegovina insurgents have defeated the Turks in an engagement near Gatschkof on the 12th instant. 800 Turks were killed, and 600 wounded.

Alexandria, 16th November.—The Egyptain budget returns how the receipts amounting to 10,813 thousand, and the expenditure to 10,796 thousand pounds Sterling.

Madrid, 17th November.—Don Carlos has addressed a letter to king Alphonso, offering to conclude a truce and promising that he will give the support, of the Carlist troops to the nation in the event of the Cuban question causing war between Spain and the United States.

THERE has been something like a gunpowder plot at Rangoon. The following telegram has been received on the subject "Full particulars respecting the recent plot have not transpired. Several Burmese had been arrested, charged with the intention to set fire to buildings in the Rangoon. The guards at the arsenal have been doubled to prevent accidents."

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in publishing the following letter :

"With reference to your remark regarding the proceedings of the Committee appointed to consider the measures to be adopted for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bankipore, I am directed by the Raja Bahadoor of Sanbarsa to state that he regrets very much to find that an Editor of your ability and experience should be under the impression that certain official element was at work in raising the subscriptions. All the Maharajas and Rajas subscribed according to their position and wealth and with much pleasure. The Commissioner and the Collector were selected to act as President and Vice-President as a mark of courtesy. Besides in a Division these personages are the Maharajas of the 1st class and it was a judicious measure adopted by the other Maharajas in asking them to take the chair which they accepted with gladness.

The Raja hopes the above explanation will remove the wrong impression you are laboring under.

DINANATH BHATACHARJEE,
Private Secretary.

IN RECOGNITION of the valuable services rendered to Government by Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor, at present a Member of the Commission appointed under the Nawab Nazim's Debts Act, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

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on 07 August, 2017

THE BENGAL COUNCIL held two sittings this week for the consideration of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, viz., on Thursday and this day. About half the number of clauses of the Bill were settled.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hooghly notices the circumstance of Chur-Chandernagore, which is Government property, remaining uncultivated in consequence of its being let to a proprietor, who is said to lack both experience and funds. The burden of the complaint is that the original lessee to whom a lease of ten years was granted under the settlement made by Deputy Collector Pogson, took the property as it emerged from the river-bed. He laid out a large sum of money, improved the land, and developed its productive powers, and when on the expiration of the lease the value of the property was found to have considerably risen such a heavy rent was demanded for it that no cultivator or capitalist found it worth while to take it on terms which promised no remuneration. The new farmer who swallowed the bait has now discovered his mistake. Of course this is one side of the story.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1, Report of a Mission to Yarkand in 1873 under command of Sir T. D. Forsyth, K. C. S. I., C. B., Bengal Civil Service, with historical and geographical information regarding the possessions of the Ameer of Yarkand. 2, The Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X. of 1872 and XI. of 1874) and other laws and rules of practice relating to procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India with notes. By H. T. Princep, Bengal Civil Service, 5th edition—Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. 3, Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of June 1875-76 and for the three months ending 30th June 1875-76 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1873-74 and 1874-75. 4, A Welcome Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in verse. By Govind Wasudeen Kanitkar. 5. "Reform's" collected letters to the *Statesman* on municipal accounts. 6. Calcutta Magazine for October and November 1875. 7. Soosrutu on the Medical Science of the Ancient Aryans translated and edited by Ambica Churn Bundopadhya No. 16 subject, Snake-poison. 8. Bunga Mahila Vol. II No. 7 for Kartik 1282 B. S. 9. Bharat Bhiksa or an address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bengali verse, by Hem Chunder Banerjea. 10. Report on the Administration of the Police of the N. W. P. for 1874. By Col. E. Tyrwhit, Officiating Inspector General of Police, N. W. Provinces.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1875.

"THE SICK MAN."

IS THERE no hope?—the sick man cried. While there is life there is hope, the doctor replied. But has the "sick man" of Turkey much hope? National life in that seat of Mahomedan power in Europe is ebbing away. Time was when the Turk was a terror to Europe, but in the efflux of events he has gone out of date. What life Mahomedan civilization acquires from the force which the Mahomedan religion lends, it has been far distanced by European civilization A nation, which cannot hold its own, naturally falls a prey to the powerful, and Turkey lacks two essential conditions for the maintenance of its own existence, physical capacity to resist attack, and money, which is the main prop of all material existence. But supposing that Turkey could fulfil these conditions, what chance of success can it have against a combination of the Principal Powers of Europe? It has long been the object of prey with its two powerful neighbours, Austria and Russia. If these had not hitherto been able to carry out their programme it was because the Balance of Power in Europe would not favour it. But since the Crimean War the political forces in Europe have changed their course. Russia, though checked at the time by the united action of France and England, now considers herself strong enough to carry out the role prescribed in Peter the Great's Will. France, once the Dictator of Europe, has within the last few years, dwindled into a second-rate power. Prussia has taken the place of France. Austria, though far behind her sister, is still much stronger now. England, to use the words of its Prime Minister, is now more an Asiatic than a European Power. To which side can Turkey now look for help? There are then elements of discord and danger in the internal organization of Turkey. There is a large mass of Christian population impatient of Moslem rule. The Christian subjects of the Sultan would, if they could, form a separate nationality, and if they could accomplish their heart's desire, they would rather transfer their allegiance to some Christian potentate than acknowledge the sway of the Crescent. Herzegovina for instance would join Montenegro and Bosnia would cast its lot with Servia. But Austria covets the territories, and she has good reasons for the contemplated annexation. As a contemporary says, Austria holds the ports and the whole line of coast of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and through Austrian territory only, can they find passage to the sea. Again, Austria is able and willing to defend them against all aggression, whether Russian or Turkish; and finally, since Sadowa, Austria has learned to rule a crowd of varying nationalities with astonishing skill and comparative success. Then Greece has her eye upon Thessaly and Southern Albania, and she may be backed by Russia. Servia longs for Turkish Servia, and she may join Roumania, which comprises the conjoined states of Wallachia and Moldavia, for the partition of Bulgaria. These states, if successful, will probably seek the protectorate of Russia. All these are possible contingencies, but there remains the question what share of the booty will satisfy the Russian Bear. It has always had an eye upon it, and has shed some of its best blood for its possession. Hitherto it was foiled because England and France were in its way, but times have changed. France is prostrate, and England is loth to come to the fray, and who knows that if it can bribe Austria and Prussia, it may not have the whole thing in its own way.

There are two considerations which may or ought to influence the councils of Europe on this momentous question. Firstly political morality. If Turkey is misgoverned the Christian Powers may on moral grounds remonstrate with it, but do they follow such a course in the case of similar misgovernment in a Christian state? Spain has long been the scene of anarchy, disorder and misrule. It has been torn by internal feuds, and what barbarities and excesses have not been committed in the phrenzy of passion and mutual hostility. But no European power thought fit to intercede or help one party or the other. The belligerents were left to fight out their own cause. If the Christian insurgents of Turkey had been in the same manner allowed to run their own scores, and if the Sultan in the natural course of events had fallen, no one would have pitied him. There was no danger to the neighbouring powers from Insurrection in Turkey. But the ethics of European diplomacy seem to vary according to the religion of the party concerned. The temptation before Austria and Russia is too great, and they cannot resist it. The second question is of paramount importance. Russia and Germany united will rule Europe, and what part will England and France play in the coming drama? We feel directly interested in England, for her humiliation will involve the humiliation of India. England we are sorry to say has not been of late sufficiently alive to her own interests. She allowed Prussia to quietly annex Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, though she was bound to the latter by many delicate ties. Then came the Austrian game at Sadowa, and she kept herself at a distance. And lastly the death-struggle between France and Prussia. If England had any friend on the continent of Europe it was France, but she stood with folded hands while France was bleeding to death. It was of course doubtful whether all the aid, which England might have rendered to France, would have stemmed the tide of Prussian advance; possibly prudence was considered the better part of valour, but we are not satisfied that she might not have, if she had been really in earnest, combined with the other powers of Europe, and averted the calamity. But England had not then calculated the strength of Prussia, and could not perhaps even imagine the catastrophe at Sedan. Her want of sympathy we fear will now recoil upon herself. With Turkey under the Russian flag, who knows how Egypt will fare, and the last-named principality is England's highway to her Eastern dominions. There is a party of Englishmen, who seem to think that in the partition of Turkey Egypt will fall to the lot of England as a matter of course, but we have our misgivings. If England does not assert her voice in the councils of Europe, why will the Great Powers recognize her claim to Egypt? The revision of the map of Europe is a matter of the most vital importance to Europe. France is certainly interested, but her interest is more limited. It will take her many years to regain her supremacy on the continent, if she ever does regain it, but she is now more concerned with her domestic situation, whereas England's strength lies in Asia, and Egypt is the gate to Asia.

GOVERNMENT BY PUBLIC OPINION.

BY FAR the most conspicuous feature in Sir Richard Temple's administration is his desire to govern the country in the light of Public Opinion. He seems to be laudably anxious to gauge that opinion and all his movements to mix with the people wherever he goes appear to be directed towards that end. In conducting the relief operations in 1874 he was thrown in the midst of the people in a way in which no other Governor of Bengal had before ever been brought into contact with them; he spoke to the highest as well as the lowest in every village; he studied their every-day life, their domestic economy, their wants and wishes and the current of social opinion amongst them; he witnessed the strongest and weakest points of British rule and was thus enabled to measure the distance between the rulers and the ruled. He must have seen how little the people understood their governors and *vice versa*. He has evidently perceived that the secret of success in governing an alien nation lies in sympathy—a sympathy engendered by knowledge, nursed by a proper appreciation of the feelings of the governed masses, and strengthened by an earnestness and sincerity to respect and conform to those feelings. Wherever Sir Richard Temple goes he mixes with the people and interrogates them about their requirements and wishes. In this way he has we believe come to know better than many a district officer the feelings subsisting between the zemindar and ryot, the condition of the labouring population, and the opinion of the educated classes. In inviting the native gentry of Calcutta to Belvedere and *Rhotas* parties he has evidently had the same object in view. For instance on Tuesday last for three hours he was on board the *Rhotas* with the *elite* of native society of the metropolis around him, and he talked with the representatives of the different classes on all manner of subjects, thus adding to his fund of knowledge. That the information and opinions thus elicited are not lost upon him is evident from the resolutions, which he is inditing from time to time in reviewing the administration reports of the different districts and departments.

The above remarks have been suggested by the following remarkable paragraph in the Lieutentant Governor's resolution on the last Police report of Bengal published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. We read:

"The Lieutenant-Governor has been at some pains to learn the general estimation in which the police is held by the natives of these provinces. He is disappointed at finding that this estimation is not so favorable as might have been expected in many quarters. In many sections of public opinion, the police is more complained of than perhaps any other institution in the country. While making every allowance for difficulties in this respect, the Lieutenant-Governor would urge all Magistrates and all superior police officers to strive to render the force comparatively pure and popular, and free from malpractices. If they will patiently and judiciously enquire among the people into the general character borne by the force, and attend to every instance where such character is reasonably impeached, very much good may be effected. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that one main difficulty with which our officers have to contend is the inferiority of the pay and status of the sub-inspectors of various grades as compared with the important work

they have to do. The most conspicuous need in the present police, indeed, is the raising of the status of the lower grades of the native officers. The remedy here is difficult for financial reasons, among others, but the Lieutenant-Governor will try to compass it, if possible. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor will not condemn the police force inconsiderately, as he well knows that there is no department in which it is more difficult to give satisfaction. And on the whole, Sir Richard Temple deems it just to the Police Department, and also to Colonel Pughe and other officers who have ably supervised it, to record the following qualified remarks in its favor."

Never before did a LieutenantGovernor lay such broad stress upon the opinion of the people in the administration of the country. The position of the English rulers of India is peculiar; theirs is a progressive policy, and the problem of adapting it to the alien notions of their subjects is surrounded with many difficulties. They are strangers to the inner thoughts of the people, and they are not unfrequently left to evolve them from the bowels of their own consciousness. Many Englishmen, though possessing great merit, ability and energy, do not succeed in the art of governing because they cannot reach through their own consciousness the hearts of the governed. Sir Richard Temple seems to be alive to this deficiency and he is striving to overcome it. The Police Resolution shows that he is not insensible to the small mutterings of the popular voice, and it is a matter of congratulation that he has had the courage to acknowledge their true signification. The Police from its position and functions cannot be popular; it comes in direct conflict with the people, but it is at the same time the protector and guardian of society; the wise ruler is he who makes the Police a real engine of protection and does not allow it to degenerate into a means of oppression. Sir Richard it seems is desirous to secure the Police of Bengal the character it ought to possess, and his candid opinion of its merits affords a promise of the reform he contemplates. He has fairly summed up the character of the new Police, which we reproduce below: "It was understood from the first that the regular organization of the police, as prescribed by Act V of 1861, ought to be allowed a trial extending over at least a certain number of years. This organization has now had a twelve years' trial, and we ought to be able to say whether it has failed or succeeded. So far as the Lieutenant-Governor can learn, in Bengal it has certainly not failed. It has succeeded to some extent; but that extent has not been so great as might reasonably have been expected. It has effected some considerable improvement, though by no means all the improvement which its framers probably anticipated. It has ensured the undivided attention of a trained body of officers in a department where their activity is peculiarly needed. It has effectually made the police quite separate from the magisterial and the district establishments, thus precluding that combination of one set of employes with the other—those wheels within wheels of misconduct which in former days, used to baffle investigations, and in this respect it has introduced a marked change for the better. It has greatly raised the character and status of the superior native officers of the force, and has to that extent checked malpractices and corruption. Though it has not prevented such evil things in the lower branches of the force, and has not done so much for the character and status of the petty officers and the constables, still even there it has effected some good, and has, at all events, substituted discipline for indiscipline. It has had a large and creditable share in the improved detection and repression of crime, which has been obtained of late years in Bengal. But it has failed to eradicate altogether some of those grievous faults, such as fabrication of evidence, occasional maltreatment of arrested persons, and the getting up of false cases on a large scale. Though it has not won the entire confidence of the natives and though its shortcomings are complained of by them, still they generally seem to regard it as a step in the right direction, and would regard any retrogression from its principles as a real misfortune." The above does not certainly exhaust the subject, but the analysis given indicates that Sir Richard is an intelligent observer of the working of the new Police. He was one of the authors of the new system, and is therefore the best fitted to supply the omissions and remedy the defects, which experience has discovered.

While we commend Sir Richard Temple's desire to walk in the light of public opinion in the administration of the country, we regret that he should show so little disposition to follow it in the government of the capital of the empire. Calcutta is the seat of public opinion, and it ill beseems him to shun that light which shines the brightest.

THE MUNICIPAL BALL AT CALCUTTA.

THE municipal ball at Calcutta is rolling and no one knows where it will stop. It cannot stop with the election of the Vice-Chairman. We have not a word to say against Babu Sreenath Ghose; he is a decidedly good man, possessing high and tried abilities, great experience and irreproachable character. It was also meet that the highest in command in the Municipality being a European, the second man should be a native, the bulk of the rate-payers being natives. The appointment of a native to the post was also to be desired on political grounds, for it might be supposed that a native having from want of judgment failed there was no other native competent to hold the office, which was not the fact. But in this case there were other circumstances which could not be fairly overlooked. Mr. Roberts was undoubtedly the best man for the office, and he had so many claims to it that the Justices could not overlook them without being guilty of rank ingratitude. Even his worst enemies could not deny that he had the highest qualifications, and that the public interests required the services of the very best man, and when such a man was before them, with what justice could the Justices—Heaven save the mark!—set aside his claims? The only reason brought forward against Mr. Roberts was his temper. We admit that Mr. Roberts is not blessed with the sweetest temper, but we believe that Mr. Hogg will himself allow, with all deference to him, that he cannot lay claim to it either. Incompatibility of temper may be a good ground for a judicial verdict in a divorce court, but this is the first time we learn that disparity of temper is a disqualification in a candidate for office. If he shews temper in actual work, and thus proves his disqualification, he should certainly be turned out, but why condemn a man in anticipation? Mr. Roberts has been too long in the service not to know the value of discipline, and if he broke it he should be ejected at once. But in his case the procedure has been the famous Jetwood procedure—execution first, trial afterwards. And has Mr. Roberts had no probation in office? Did he not rise from the ranks and could he have risen so high if he did not know how to bridle his temper? We certainly value temper in a public officer, and we value it more for the sake of those under him than for that of those above him. A man of temper may make a tyranous use of it in the treatment of those under him, but his own interests would prompt him not to shew it to those above him. We have made the fullest enquiry about Mr. Roberts' bearing towards his subordinates both when he was Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Senior Magistrate of Calcutta, and also in his present capacity of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary, and we have had uniform testimony in his favour. His manner at first sight might appear brusque; he always talks loud and looks as if he were angry, but that means nothing, for he never means to be offensive, and those who have dealt with him know that very well. He is kind-hearted to his subordinates so much so that he is known to have assisted some of them with money from his own pocket. He is just, for he always respects the just claims of his subordinates to consideration and promotion. He is generous and lenient, for he never takes notice of small faults. He is even familiar, for he opens his heart to every body. Surely a man, who bears such a character, should not have been condemned for his temper. On the other hand he is a terror to evil-doers; his very name sends a thrill into their hearts, and he was therefore just the man for the Vice-Chairmanship of the Justices. We have always given credit to Mr. Hogg for ability and energy; we do not join the vulgar howl against him; he has many good qualities, and for administrative vigour we may say that he is not surpassed by any one in the service. But he has only one pair of eyes and one pair of hands, and it is not his fault if he cannot see all that goes on in the municipal office or do all that is required of him. The Argus eyes of Mr. Roberts would have discovered many things, the repression of which would have redounded to the credit of Mr. Hogg's own administration and to the advantage of the public. We submit that as Chairman of the Justices Mr. Hogg has or ought to have one object in view, and Mr. Roberts' career as a member of the corporation for the last twelve years shews that that object has been the uppermost in his heart. It is true that Mr. Hogg and Mr. Roberts have been often in conflict in the discussion of municipal matters, but such conflict of opinion has been both natural and reasonable. Mr. Hogg as the head of the executive naturally wishes to distinguish his administration by large works and improvements, while Mr. Roberts in the interest of the rate-payers has naturally sought to circumscribe expenditure within proper limits. In discharging this duty Mr. Roberts has, we admit, not unfrequently used strong expressions, which Mr. Hogg has sometimes construed into a personal attack, but we cannot believe that the former ever meant it to be so. We have already said that Mr. Roberts has not a happy manner, but really sensible people ought to look to the matter and not to the manner of public statements. Those who think strongly generally express themselves strongly, and Mr. Roberts is a man of this class. Mr. Hogg had never before complained of Mr. Roberts' opposition; on the contrary he has often said that he likes and courts opposition, that a healthy opposition, does good, for that is the only way of keeping the executive under check, and we were therefore not a little surprised to see him assume a different attitude on this subject at last Wednesday's Meeting. He branded Mr. Roberts' opposition to the Chairman's measures as a personal opposition; he said that he had opposed Mr. Schalch, Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. Cockerell, and himself, and he suggested that the spirit of opposition in him amounted to a chronic disease. Now what Mr. Hogg said on this point in reference to Mr. Roberts applied *pro tanto* to the whole body of independent Justices, who considered it their duty in the interest of the rate-payers to oppose particular measures of the Chairman, regardless of the person who might hold the office for the time being. If these independent Justices had not done their duty, despite misrepresentation and calumny, what would have been the condition of the rate-payers? High as the rate of taxation in Calcutta is, would it not have been much higher? Take for instance the Budget discussions of this year? Now Mr. Hogg proposes to spend a certain amount of money, and the Committee think that certain items may be reduced; he holds that a house-rate of eight per cent. is absolutely necessary, but they contend that the reductions proposed and the balance in hand would justify a rate of 7 or 7½ per cent., and if Mr. Hogg's reasoning is correct, then the opposition offered by the independent Justices might be construed into a personal opposition. Then the question would arise—what is the use of having independent Justices or any Justices at all? Much better that the corporation should be abolished and Mr. Hogg appointed Dictator for the town. But to return to Mr. Roberts. If he has opposed Mr. Hogg as an independent Justice, his conduct, if he had been elected Vice-Chairman, would have been very different as a dependent member, if we might so express ourselves. He did work loyally as Deputy Commissioner of Police, as Senior Magistrate, and is working in the same spirit as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and what reason was there to suppose that he would have worked in an opposite spirit as Vice-Chairman?

We are not surprised to see that Mr. Roberts has been defeated. He would have been equally defeated at the September meeting, but as regards the election made we have this satisfaction that a really good man has now been elected. We are not prepared to say that all the voters belong to the *apka wasta* class, for some of them we know and we must do them the justice to say

have voted from conviction. It is not for us to say whether their conviction is right or wrong—they have as much right to their consciences as those who voted differently. But what we do care for and lament is the ignoring of the wishes and views of the rate-papers. Twice before did the rate-payers express their gratitude to Mr. Roberts for the services he had done them and on this occasion the most influential among them addressed a formal letter to the Justices giving their adhesion to Mr. Roberts. Is this unanimous opinion to count for nothing? If the Justices do not profess to represent the wishes and opinions of the rate-payers, what are they for in the corporation? If the independent Justices are to be put down with the high hand of authority, much better that the corporation should be knocked on the head than that this sham corporation should be kept up. The Municipal ball is rolling, and we repeat we do not know where it will stop. The way in which the present election has been managed reflects the greatest discredit upon those concerned, and who knows how far will it send on the ball.

THE MISSION TO YARKAND.

SIR DOUGLAS Forsyth has produced a grand volume on the Yarkand Mission. He has done ample justice to his ability, power of observation, and judgment. We have not had time to go through the whole book, but it is replete with interest, and by far its greatest attraction is the profusion of photographs giving pictures of life and society in Yarkand in all their phases. Sir Douglas, while charged with the Mission to Yarkand for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty with His Highness the Amir of Yarkand and Kashgar, was instructed to obtain the fullest and most precise information on every subject, connected with the condition, resources, history, geography, and trade of Yarkand and the neighbouring countries. The result is this book. On the 5th November 1875 the Embassy reached Kargalik, the first place of importance it had seen. "We were," says Sir Douglas, "struck by the signs of prosperity and civilization exhibited to us at every turn. An eating-house, with its clean table and forms and piles of China plates and bowls, at once took us back across the seas to the recollection of many a country restaurant in France. We were conducted through the bazaar to quarters built expressly for accommodation; much to our gratification we found them far superior to anything we expected to find in the country, and our surprise at the neatness of the carpentry and clean regularity of the walls was surpassed by the comfort of the apartments and their good though somewhat scanty furniture. Thick felts and handsome carpets from Khoten covered the floors, and high backed chairs but no tables were provided. Fire-places, like our own, warmed the rooms without filling them with smoke, roof ventilators completing our requirements. The quarters for ourselves were enclosed within walls and ranged on two opposite sides. A third side was covered in by a raised verandah through which were doors leading to a spacious kitchen and out-offices. In another quadrangle was an open court and covered stables, with mangers for one hundred horses. Altogether the arrangements were very good, and as we found in our subsequent travels similar accommodation at nearly all the chief halting places, this detailed description will answer for all." Sir Douglas also notices the system of hospitality which is such a marked feature in Eastern Turkestan. "It is said," he writes, that in England we never can transact business satisfactorily without dining over it, but here in the East it seems as if good living and perpetually entertaining one's guests were the chief end of life. The dastarkhwan (literally table cloth) generally a gaudy chintz-lined coverlet is spread at each village of any size, under some clump of trees or, if in winter, in a house, where a good blazing fire offers a warm welcome, and the guests are invited to dismount; cups of hot tea are handed round, and then a number of trays varying from 20 or 30 to 100 laden with fruit, delicious bread, and sweets and cooked meats are brought in. No matter what be the hour of the day, or how frequently similar halts may have been made previously, it is a point of honor for the local magnate to lead the travellers to this feast, and it is equally a point of honor for the traveller to show his politeness even at the risk of ruining his digestion, by drinking numberless cups of tea and dipping his hands into the steaming dish. One part of their customs struck us with surprise and unfeigned pleasure; be the host Turk or British, he and his guests eat alike from the same dish and hand food to the surrounding attendants, who are troubled with no scruples of caste to interfere with their hearty appetite. It is the duty of the guest first to break bread and present a portion to his host." The first appearance of the ambassador and his suite in the streets of Yarkand excited the lively curiosity of the inhabitants, and the scene was particularly interesting. Entering the city by the Altun or golden gate, the party turned to the right and passed down the butcher's street, where, suspended in fornt of the shops, such as may be seen in a butcher's stall in England, they saw good beef, mutton, yak's and horse flesh, the head or tail of the animal being left attached to the carcase to indicate the kind of meat. On no single occasion throughout their whole stay in the country did they ever meet with the slightest rudeness or incivility; no scowling looks nor angry taunts were levelled at them; on the contrary wherever they went they always found people pleased to meet and converse with them. One curious sight witnessed by some of the party deserves mention here. At intervals the Kazi of the city goes round the shops inspecting weights or measure. On this occasion he detected a butcher using short weight. The culprit was at once seized, his neck and legs bound together, and repeated blows were laid on his back with a thick broad leather strap; on another occasion a man detected in using false measures had the measure tied round his neck and he was flogged through the chief bazaar and streets. There is no Penal Code in Yarkand but, if it be allowable to offer a suggestion on such matters, says Sir Douglas, "I think Indian society would rejoice if the Yarkand method summarily punishing such rascals could find appropriate section in Indian Penal Code. On the 4th December we entered Kashgar." Sir Douglas says, "it is a mark of politeness in these countries to dismount in the street and not to ride inside a gateway; so, following the example of Mirza Ahmed, we left our horses outside and entered a spacious gateway, inside which on three sides were raised platforms with a fireplace to accommodate the guard. Through this we passed into a spacious quadrangle round all sides of which a broad verandah ran. On two sides doors opened into good sized rooms; a passage at the opposite side led into the inner quadrangle, on three sides of which sets of rooms for the accommodation of the members of the embassy had been neatly fitted up. The floors were well carpeted with rugs from Khoten. English velvet or broadcloth lined the walls up to the wainscoat, above which were neatly built recesses for shelves. The ceiling was papered with English or Russian paper and the outer windows, for they were double, had neat frames with paper doing duty for glass,—an article as yet but little known to the present race, though as I afterwards found in my exploration of a buried city, glass was known and used by the inhabitants of the land 1,000 years ago. The fire-places were large and well built with gypsum plaster and had the inestimable merit of giving out a good heat without emitting smoke at the same time." Sir Douglas thus describes his first interview with the Atalik:

"I found myself standing at the threshold of a very common looking room, perfectly bare of all ornament and with not a very good carpet on the floor. looking about, I saw enter at a doorway on the opposite side, a tall stout man, plainly dressed. He beckoned with his hand and I advanced thinking that it must be a chamberlain who was to conduct me to 'the presence.' Instinctively however I made a bow as I advanced and soon found myself taken by both hands and saluted with the usual form of politeness, and I knew that I was standing before the far-famed ruler of Eastern Turkestan. After a few words of welcome the Atalik led me across the room and seated me near him by the side of a window. At this moment a salute of 15 guns was fired. His Highness asked in an eager tone after the health of Her Majesty and of the Viceroy, and soon afterwards called in a low voice to Ihrar Khan to bring in the other officers. They came in one by one, and each was shaken by the hand and made to sit down by my side. Then there was a long and somewhat trying pause, during which the Atalik eyed each one of us with intent scrutiny. I had been told that etiquette forbade the guest to speak much on the first interview, and that it was a point of good manners to sit perfectly still, with downcast eyes.

When it is remembered that the oriental posture requires the visitor to sit upon his heels, with feet well flattened under him, the excrutiating agony of having to keep perfectly unmoved in this position for perhaps half an hour will be appreciated.

After this silent ordeal had been undergone for some time, at a sign from the Atalik 16 soldiers came in with the dastarkhwan, and the Atalik breaking a loaf of bread shared it with us. After the cloth was removed, we, remembering our lesson in manners, rose up and stroking our beards said 'Allah o Akbur', soon after which the Atalik said 'Khush-amadeed' 'you are welcome.' This was the signal for us to be released from our agonising position, and we shook hands and departed. During the interview Ihrar Khan stood by the door at the further end of the room, it not being etiquette for any one to be near enough to hear any thing that passes between the ruler and his guest."

The following ought not to be without a lesson to our English rulers in India:

"Up to the time of our arrival at Kashghar, the daily wants of our camp had been supplied by our hosts with the most profuse liberality. But now that we had taken up our quarters for the winter, I considered it proper, in accordance with the instructions received from the Viceroy, to endeavour to relieve the Amir from the heavy burdens of such unbounded hospitality. This caused a lively negotiation, it being a point of honor with our kindly hosts to allow us to incur no expense of any kind; they were even anxious to supply gratis all the articles of curiosity &c., which we purchased in the bazaar. Let me not be understood however to imply that in such a case the trades-people would have been the sufferers, for it is a fact well worthy of prominent notice, that on all occasions, wherever we went and drew supplies from the Ameer's officials, the people were always properly paid, the Yuzbashi or other officer in charge of our party having been provided with cash for the purpose. I shall have occasion to mention hereafter, an instance, which came under our immediate observation, of the people being paid fully for work done for the State, thus justifying the opinion we had formed that there is less oppression practised on the peasants in the Kingdom of Kashghar than probably in any other country in Asia."

We are aware that the Government here gives strict orders for the full payment for all articles supplied to the trimps and high officers on the move, but we doubt whether in all cases the full amount reaches the pockets of the suppliers. Lately an officer gave his experiences on this subject in the columns of the London *Examiner*. We will conclude this notice with the following pathetic paragraph about the late Dr. Stoliczka:

"Lieutenant Colonel Gordon's party followed in our wake and found supplies and all necessaries at each stage. He arrived at Leh on 29th June, but I grieve to have to record the melancholy fact, that when all the difficulties and dangers of a year's travel were just at an end, our friend and companion Dr. F. Stoliczka, fell a sacrifice to his zeal in the cause of science. On the road to Yarkand last year this intrepid and indefatigable savant endangered his life by over exertion, when pursuing his geological researches at an elevation of nearly 19,000 feet and in spite of intense cold. The journey across the Pamir was a severe trial to his enfeebled constitution, and on reaching the lofty Karakoram Dr. Stoliczka exhibited signs of great distress. Undaunted however by all suffering, and too little heeding the warnings thus given, he overstrained his lungs and heart by toiling on foot up a mountain-side to make some scientific observation, and then, when he consented to be treated as an invalid, the injury was past all human skill to remedy, and he rapidly passed away.

Truly has it been said by His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Eminent scientific attainments and great natural abilities were in Dr. Stoliczka combined with persevering industry and enthusiastic devotion to the pursuit of physical science. He had already worthily earned a wide reputation by his work in the Palæontogia Indica.

"Throughout the scientific world Dr. Stoliczka's loss will be deeply deplored, and nowhere and by none more sincerely than in India and by the Government of India whom he so ably and honorably served."

The book is very interesting reading, and we hope to recur to it in a future issue.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION TO ASSAM.

IN SUBMITTING his report on Immigration to Assam for 1874, Col. Keatinge is doubtful of the accuracy of the figured statements appended to the report. He was not in charge of the province in 1874 and therefore is not answerable for the incompleteness or inaccuracy of the figures. Though on the Chief Commissioner's own admission the figures in the report are not trustworthy, the report itself contains many facts which deserve notice. The most prominent features of the immigration operations for 1874 are the changes introduced by Act VII. of 1873 (B. C.) It has legalized free recruiting, and by withdrawing the power of interference on the part of Government the Chief Commissioner seems to think, has conferred a boon on both employes and the employed; it has set free all time-expired laborers from the provisions of the old law which, hamper their freedom of action. Under the old Act employers of labor had an unqualified and summary power to arrest absconders, which proved a fruitful source of oppression and annoyance to men who were quite powerless to help themselves. Under the new Act the employer can only arrest deserters without warrant if there is no Magistrate resident within ten miles of the place where he finds them and in case of wrongful arrest or arrest without sufficient cause he is subject to fine and the payment of compensation. The Act also empowers Magistrates to detain a vessel in which cholera or other infectious diseases has

broken out amongst the immigrants. In cases of severe or unusual mortality prevailing in any garden the Government is empowered to close that garden. Provision is also made for medical inspection of coolies in charge of garden sirdars; and the power formerly enjoyed by the Magistrates to detain laborers when disease existed among them has been restricted to cases of licensed vessels only carrying immigrants.

It has always been a matter of anxious consideration as to how mortality and diseases in immigrants on their way to Assam may be prevented. One of the causes of mortality and sickness was the inconvenience of travelling long distances in crowded vessels and the detention in Calcutta inseparable from such journeys by steamer. All these drawbacks have been overcome in the case of coolies bound for Assam Proper by adopting the Rajmehal and Dhoobri overland route. Laborers travelling in the open deck of steamers exposed to the inclemencies of the weather were subject to cholera and other diseases in winter months, and to avoid this superinducing cause of sickness supply of warm clothing and provision for more covered shelters have been sanctioned for the present as an experimental measure.

The bulk of the coolies who emigrate to Assam and Cachar for employment in the tea gardens are Sonthals and up-country men—the former always preponderate. A question was raised in the course of the year touching the unhealthiness of up-country coolies as distinguished from Dhangurs, and their inability to withstand the climate of Assam. Opinions of both officers experienced in coolie immigration and of private companies interested in tea cultivation were taken; they differed, but the difference was not great one way or the other. It was decided by Sir George Campbell's Government and the decision was afterwards acquiesced in by Sir Richard Temple that instead of restricting the importation of any particular race of coolies Government should have power to close a garden to any class of imported laborers. On the formation of Assam into a separate Commissionership Col. Keatinge re-opened the question and expressed his opinion on the inexpediency of discouraging the immigration of what was called the up-country coolies, as he was not satisfied of their comparative liability to disease. There was another question in connection with coolie immigration no less important than the former, it was about the proposal of stopping immigration in some particular season of the year commonly accepted as the most unhealthy. All officers and companies consulted were agreed that the best season for importing new coolies was the period from October to March, but they differed in opinion as to the advantage of Government interference in the matter. Col. Keatinge was equally opposed to restriction in this as in the other case, and was of opinion that the efforts making for opening improved communication between Bengal and Assam should be awaited. Allusion has been made above to the clause which empowers Magistrates to detain vessels infected with cholera or any other disease; complaints poured in to the effect that this power led to much unnecessary detention of steamers which was already great owing to the slow steaming power of vessels and the break down of flats and steamers on their passage upwards. To obviate the former evil, the Chief Comissioner has made an arrangement under which vessels inspected say at Dhubri need not stop at Goalpara unless the Magistrate of Dhubri thinks inspection at that place necessary. For the second causes of detention, a project for licensing steamers for carrying immigrants is under consideration. Provision for affording proper accommodation to sick immigrants detained on the way and to others detained at debarkation depots has received the Chief Commissioner's attention and may be speedily made. The native doctors, who proceed in charge of coolies, are not in favour with the Chief Commissioner. They are condemned as ignorant and inefficient and the Chief Commissioner proposes to organize a small medical service for employment in the duty of taking charge of coolies. The provinces which supply laborers to Assam, Cachar and Sylhet are Bengal, Chota Nagpore, North-West Provinces, Nepal and Madras, and of these the quotar from Bengal was little less than half. These so-called Bengalees are evidently natives of Behar, for we are not aware of any natives of Bengal Proper seeking service out of their country in quest of labor such as is required from coolies in the tea gardens. The remuneration is to them scarcely an inducement, and is no compensation for the risk to life and liberty which such service involves.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has written a good minute on vernacular education. It bears the elegance and finish of his facile pen. He starts with the statement that in Bengal English Education is more cared for by the upper and middle classes than vernacular education. He might have added that Bengal is passing through the same transition which England did before. In Bengal the English language has taken the place of the classics, which even now have a predominance in England. Besides, it is the only language, the cultivation of which ensures a living to the Indian. Sir Richard Temple rightly observes that in Bengal "the intellectual aspirations and practical desires of the people are all in the direction of English. So strong is this bent of the popular will, and so much does it coincide in several respects with our own predilections, that we must needs allow full scope to it. Although a very fair Bengalee literature is springing up,—of a scholastic kind chiefly, and of a general kind also,—which will, we may hope, grow and flourish more and more; although Sanskrit will, we trust, continue to be studied as the parent of the Bengalee language; although a fair culture in their own language will doubtless always characterise all educated Bengalees, even those whose principal education may have been in English; although some studious classes may continue to cultivate oriental learning for the sake of the noble literature and the historical interest of ancient times—still the fact remains that almost every Bengalee youth who can afford the means does aspire to English education as one of the main objects of his life. And this important fact, so far from being likely to be weakened or shaken in the future, will probably gain in strength and expansion. As regards higher education, then, we are apparently forced to accept the conclusion that although vernacular learning will be followed largely as an adjunct to English learning, still exclusive vernacular education will hold but an inferior place to English." Nevertheless, as Sir Richard justly remarks, vernacular learning has a vastly wide field of its own in another quarter, that is, in the middle and lower branches of the national education. However much English learning may spread, still, if education is to be imparted to the mass of the people of these provinces, it must be, it can only be, through the medium of the vernacular. The latest published education report shows a total number of 458,000 persons at schools. Out of these there were 391,000 learning in the vernacular only, as they were attending schools in which English is not taught; we are told that five boys out of every six at school, perhaps eight out of every nine, are learning in the vernacular only; and with the expansion of primary education the already great numerical majority on the vernacular side is likely to become greater and greater. In other words, while English will remain the medium of the higher and of a part of the middle instruction to the upper classes entirely, and to a section of the middle classes, the vernacular will remain the medium of the middle instruction to the remainder of the middle classes, and of the primary instruction to the lower classes entirely. From this point of view their vernacular education, affecting as it does the vast numerical majority of the people, becomes of the greatest interest. But it is not enough to teach the three Rs. The *Saturday Review* has with its usual ability lately pictured the evils of three Rs. education, and what the *Reviewer* says of England applies with still greater force to India. We are therefore glad that Sir Richard Temple proposes to improve the quality of vernacular education, and he is right when he says that the quality of instruction cannot be improved unless that of the instructors be improved. It is therefore necessary that schools for the proper training of teachers should be maintained. These schools are not required for the training of English teachers, for the English schools and colleges under the direction of the University are the best nurseries for them. But the same facilities do not exist for the training of vernacular teachers and it is desirable that for at least some time to come an establishment should be maintained for them.

Sir Richard Temple says we have or shall have three classes of vernacular schools, which, beginning from the lowest class, may be classed thus: "primary," "intermediate," and "middle" for each of which a separate standard is prescribed. We neither have, nor are likely to have, any vernacular schools worthy of being classed as "higher." It has been laid down, His Honor continues, as a good principle that the school-masters of each class of schools must be educated up to a standard above that class: that is to say, a teacher for the "primary" schools must be himself at least taught up to the "intermediate" standard; a teacher for the "intermediate" schools must be taught at least up to the "middle" class standard; and a teacher for the "middle" class schools must be taught up to a standard something above that class. This is we submit partly correct and partly not. It is true that so long as the craving for English remains predominant, vernacular schools of the "higher" order will not find an adequate scope The great difficulty is the want of a proper field for the employment of men, who may take honors in the vernacular. And so long as that difficulty is not removed, it will be idle to attempt vernacular education of the highest order, unless it be combined with English. Sir Richard says that there is no lack of good teachers for the intermediate and primary schools. Many of the scholars who have passed the "middle" standard are qualified for such teacherships. All that is required is to prescribe that in future no person can be appointed permanently or temporarily to any school of the intermediate class unless he shall have passed the "middle" standard, nor to any primary school unless he shall have passed the "intermidiate" standard. But this will not do in practice. It is young boys just in their teens, who pass these standards, and are they fit to take charge of boys not much below them in age? For instance the rules for the Vernacular scholarship examination limit the age of the candidates to thirteen years, and are boys of that tender age competent to perform the task of pedagogy? Then there remain the old "gurus," who have to be trained, and Normal Schools are wanted for them. There are, it appears, five higher Normal Schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong, respectively. Here are trained the masters for the middle class vernacular schools. Had there been higher vernacular schools, these normal institutions would not have been necessary, inasmuch as persons who had passed a higher vernacular standard would be eligible for masterships in the middle schools. Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that one institution must be maintained at or near Rajshahye for Northern Bengal, and one at Dacca for Eastern Bengal. But he does not like to maintain two institutions at Hooghly and Calcutta, so close to each other. We would not however abolish either; we are of opinion that it would be well if the Hooghly school were removed to Burdwan, keeping the Calcutta institution on its present footing instead of attaching it to the Sanscrit College, to which it has no affinity whatever. Sir Richard proposes to give instruction in physical science in these Normal Schools, and directs that each of these institutions be furnished with proper apparatus and laboratories for instruction in chemistry and botany at least. No person is to be passed out unless he is qualified to practically afford elementary instruction in one or both of these sciences. Further, these institutions are to be both examining and teaching bodies. Candidates for vernacular masterships may present themselves for examination at any one of these institutions, although they may not have received instruction at the institution itself. Then scholarships are to be substituted for stipends.

The system of scholarships has one merit. It will be considered a reward and not an eleemoosynary grant. But on this part of the subject we reserve remarks for a future issue.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE GIVE below the following names of subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund received last week :

Subscriptions already acknowledged	Rs.	40110
Maharani Shammohini, Dinagepore	...	1000
Rajah Kalinarain Roy Bahadoor, Bhowal	...	300
Rajah Borrodakant Roy Bahadoor, Jessore	...	250 paid
Babu Nundlal Mullick	...	150
Roy Khetter Mohun Singh Bahadoor, Dinagepore		100
Babu Ramlal Mookerjea, Boinchee	..	100
Babu Gobind Chundra	...	50
,, Sham Chunder Lahory	..	50 paid
,, Protapa Chundra Ghosha	...	50
,, Sarata Chundra Ghosha	...	50
,, Debendra Chandra Ghosha	..	50
,, Ganandra Chundra Ghosha	...	50
,, Romanath Law	...	50
Total	...	42,360

A CORRESPONDENT from Dhubri writes to us to say that the Gowhatty High School has been abolished and the establishment of zillah schools is being recast on the plan of Sir George Campbell. Mr. Inspector Martin, who is also Inspector General of Registration, is the author of the reduction scheme, and he, says our correspondent, thinks that Rs. 100 a month is sufficiently high pay for a native holding the position of head-master of a zillah school in Assam, and so the salaries of all head-masters are to be fixed at a uniform rate of Rs.100. The important item of the savings to be effected by the abolition of the Gowhatty High schools consists of the salaries of the head-master and the second master aggregating rupees five hundred. Thus a death-blow has been dealt out to high education in Assam by the head of the Education Department. Dr. Martin has less than half interest in educational matters. Will Col. Keatinge quietly submit to this move backwards ?

MR. H. T. PRINSEP, the late Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, and the present Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, has brought out the fifth edition of his compilation of the new Code of Criminal Procedure with notes. The object of the work, to quote his own words, is to present in a convenient form all the laws and rules of practice relating to procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India, which have emanated from the Legislature, the highest Courts of Justice, or the Executive Governments, that the student, the medical officer, and the legal practitioner may readily ascertain and follow the law during the course of a trial in a criminal court. The compiler has performed this self-imposed task admirably. The notes are full and to the point, and shew considerable study and research. The old rulings, which have been rendered obsolete by the alterations in the law, have been eliminated, and those which now apply have been given. The typographical execution of the work is also good. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. are its publishers.

THE advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has given a new impulse to poetic musings in this country. Those who are blessed with the faculty divine are active in laying their offerings to the Heir of England's Throne. This week we have received no less than three poems in honor of the Prince's visit, one in English by a native of Bombay, the second in Bengali by the well known Bengali bard Babu Hemchunder Banerjea, and the third on a couple of songs in English by Mr. Harraden justly described by a morning contemporary as "the leading spirit and conductor of the old Glee Club." The songs are very sweet—one being a new national anthem, "God save the Queen," and the other "India's prayer and greeting" for the Prince of Wales. The last is particularly soft and sweet. Mr. Harraden did us the favor of setting the songs to music in our presence, which he executed in his usual happy way. We believe it is intended to have the songs sung on the Prince's arrival by a chorus of boys and girls, and also to have the same translated into Bengali verse and the translation sung by Bengali girls belonging to some of the girls' schools in the city, should His Royal Highness be pleased to visit them. Not the least agreeable we think will be to the Prince this loyal offering of Mr. Harraden's harp.

OF THE BOOKS and pamphlets received into the Bengal Library during the third quarter of 1875, there were of the former 72 Bengali, 14 Sanskrit, 10 English, 13 in Musulmani Bengali, the remaining few in Assamese Hindi, Khassi Persian Urdu and Mirza ;and of the latters 89 Bengali, 16 English, 9 Sanskrit and 10 Hindi and in other languages eighteen. Excluding the republication of school-books and standard religious works the subjects of the original publications in Bengali were Drama, Poetry proper, History, Physics, Political Economy, and Fiction.

WE HAVE received the first three numbers of the *Royal Tourist*. It is exceedingly well got up though we cannot congratulate the proprietor upon the execution of the illustrations : Caro has not evidently done justice to himself. The literary execution of the paper is good, and reflects credit upon its staff. It has started with an uncommonly substantial list of subscribers, two thousand and five hundred! No other Indian paper had ever made such an excellent beginning. The circulation of the *Friend of India* in its palmiest days did not exceed three thousand and five hundred copies. With such rich resources at its command the *Royal Tourist* ought to be able to shew what Indian art and literary power can accomplish. If it succeeds as an illustrated paper for the six months to which it has limited its existence, it will deserve to live longer. We are aware of the difficulties which beset an undertaking of this kind in India, but we have faith in the enterprise of the proprietor.

THE weather, crop and health report for the week ending 13th November is not more cheering than that of the week previous. Things in Dinagepore, Rungpore and Maldah according to official accounts remain as before and we have to add to them the district of Chittagong. In the districts in Behar there has been no improvement as will be seen from the annexed extracts from the report :

Patna.—Prospect of crops some as last week, *i.e.*, it will not be much below an average crop.

Gya.—On the low land the rice crop (which is almost fit to cut) is very fair : in some places it is really good. On the high lands the outturn will be poor. A great deal of the cold weather crops is being sown, and with fair prospect notwithstanding the drought. A good deal of grain, which is said to be the surplus kept for seed-grain that could not be sown on unirrigated lands has come into the market in the last hat days, and lowered the price considerably.

Shahabad.—Prospects unchanged *e.g.*, average outturn of rice is estimated at 10 annas. Dhan being reaped. Rubbee germinating freely Sugarcane good. Dearah crops are promising.

Heavy dews Weather growing perceptibly colder.

Durbhanga.—No improvement in the crops ; *e.g.*,in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division very little of what is sown is coming up. A great deal of land is *parti*, not sown at all for want of moisture. The *ruhur* pulse too is fast drying up. *Kurkti* is being planted freely, and appears to thrive on less moisture.

Sasun—.The prospects of cotton, sugarcane,and *ruhur* pulse continue favorable. *Urid* pulse and *kodo* are being harvested. In the high lands the rice crop is being cut for fodder for cattle ; in low lands it is coming into ear. The estimated outturn of the crop in the several thanas is as follows :—

Sudder Sub-division.		*Sewan Sub-division*	
Chuprah ...	... 6 annas.	Sewan ...	... 5 annas.
Manjhi ..	... 8 ,,	Burowli	... 5 ,,
Bussuntpore	... 6 ,,	Buragaon	... 8 ,,
Mushruck ...	... 8 ,,	Durowli	... 10 ,,
Porsa ...	.. 1 anna.		
Dighwarah	.. 2 annas.		

Average for the Sudder sub-division 5.16 ; averege for the Sowan sub-division 7 annas ; or average for the district 6-8 annas.

Rubbee crops are still being sown. The early sowing have germinated well. Fields are being prepared for indigo. Rain is most urgently wanted all over the district. Generally health good,

Chumparun—The personal inspection by the Collector and Mr. Samuells has convinced them that the failure of the rice crop is much less than was anticipated. Except in south-east and centre of the district, there will probably be a good six-anna rice crop, and in the north in Ramnuggur, a full eight annas crop is expected. The rubbee sowings, except in the south-east, are promising well.

Monghyr.—After seeing the rice crops, the Collector in camp towards Khurruckpore, one of the principal rice tracts, is of opinion that the loss in consequence of the early cessation of the rains will not be so great as was first anticipated. Although the natives generally assert that the crop will not exceed 8 annas on an average, the Collector is of opinion that nearly an average crop may be expected. The rice crop this year is looking very different to that of 1878 ; there can be no comparison between the two. The district Superintendent, who is now in camp in another rice tract near Shekpoora, corroborates the above opinion. Rubbee sowings are going on

Bhaugulpore.—The crops throughout Muddebpoora sub-division are fair. In soopool, and around head quarters six annas. Proceeding to west and north prospects are reported worst, *rubbee*, or cold weather crops are being irrigated. Prices of rice at Soopool 19 seers, Pertabgunge 22 seers, Bongong 19 seers, Dagwara 19 seers, and Bhunnuggur 22 seers per ruppee.

But later accounts which have reached us are more Dinagepore and Rungpore are safe. The local officers apprehend no distress in those districts ; Champarun and the little sub-division of Solop are better. Tirhoot is the only district, which is said to be positively bad.

Sickness in a variety of forms rages with virulence and cholera occuppies the foremost place. In the east of Burdwan district small-pox has made its appearance. In Bankura and 24-Pergunnas fever in some form or other prevails in parts of the districts. In Nuddea, Mooshedabad, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshye, Julpigoree Dacca, Furreedpore, Mymensing, Noakhally, the ravages of cholera are more or less extensive. In the district of Maldah 90 casualties occurred in one week and in Rajshye 31 cases were reported during the same period.

SPECULATION is rife as to whether native officers would be admitted to the two graded posts now vacant in the education department. We have already urged the claims of some of the native officers, whose past services deserve recognition by Government. We have seen the name of another native officer brought to public notice. He is the Senior Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College. Apart from his personal claims, which are of a high order, we submit that it is an anomaly that a Senior Professor of the Presidency College should be outside the grade, while Assistant Professors in that College and in the Mofusil Colleges should be within the charmed circle. Can it be that it is because his misfortune is to lecture on Sanscrit? Is Sanscrit at a discount in its own home? Could any thing more discreditable to our Government than this that the Senior Professor of Sanscrit in the first College in Bengal should rank below Assistant Professors, while Forcing Governments should vie with each other in honoring Professors of Sanscrit ?

WE MAY say that the first stone of Dr. Sircar's Science Association was laid on Saturday last. Pursuant to notice a meeting of the subscribers was held at the University Senate House on Saturday last at 4-30 P. M. We give below an abstract of the proceedings :

The following gentlemen were present at the meeting :

Rev. Father Lafont
Raja Joteendramohun Tagore Bahadur
,, Komul Krishna Bhadur
Babu Degumbur Mitter
Hon'ble Romeshchunder Mitter
,, Doorgachurn Law
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee
Raja Hurrendrakrishna Bahadur
Babu Soobuldass Mullik
,, Judulal Mullik
,, Dijendranath Tagore
Mir Mahomed Ali
Baboo Goonendranath Tagore
,, Bhuggobuttychurn Mullik
Moulvi Abdool Lutief Khan Bahadur
Babu Sreenath Dass
,, Issurchunder Mitter
,, Prosunnocoomer Surbadhicarry
,, Jogendranarayan Ghosh
,, Jogenderchunder Ghosh
Roy Kanaylal Dey Bahadur
Babu Soorjycoomar Surbadhicary
,, Rajender Dutt
,, Hemchunder Banerjee
,, Nilmony Mitter
Pundit Moheshchunder Nyarutna
Baboo Docoury Ghosh
,, Rosicklal Pyne
,, Issanchunder Banerjea
,, Bamachurn Banerjea
,, Sumbhoochunder Mookerjea
,, Hurrishchunder Surma
Koomar Kantichunder Sing
Babu Ramessur Singh
,, Moheshchunder Chowdhoory
,, Samchand Mitter
Kumar Indrachunder Singh
Babu Kaliprosanna Dutt
,, Sarutchunder Ghosal
,, Gungadhur Chatterjea
,, Rajkisto Mitter
,, Surendranath Mitter
,, Radhicaprosunno Mookerjee
,, Rajkisto Mookerjea
,, Janokinath Ghosal
,, Nilmoni Coomar
,, Aghurnath Coomar
,, Brojendracoomar Sen
,, Judunath Dey
Dr. Mahendralal Sircar
Babu Judoonath Mookorjee
Kaviraj Brojendra Kumar Sen
Babu Kristodas Pal.

Before the meeting proceeded to business Dr. Mahendralall Sircar announced the names of four subscribers, which he had received since the publication of the last list, viz. Babu Ashutosh Dhur Rs. 500, Babu Prosonnocoomar Surbadhicary Rs. 200, Babu Janookeenath Ghosal Rs. 100, and Rev. E. Lafont Rs. 100. He then gave a brief *resume* of his operations since the meeting of the subscribers in April last. He added that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had evinced the liveliest interest in the project and that that fact had greatly helped him in pushing it forward.

Raja Komul Krishna Bahadur moved that Father Lafont take the chair.

Babu Issur Chunder Mitter seconded the motion.

On taking the chair Father Lafont delivered an excellent address in which he described the advantages of the projected Association, bore testimony to the capacity of the natives of this country for the cultivation of science, dwelt on the compatibility of religion with science, and exhorted the meeting to make a beginning at once, however small, and promised every assistance in his power. He observed that he had made India his home and that his interests were wound up with those of the children of the soil.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried :

Moved by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee.
Seconded by Moulvie Abdool Lotief Khan Bahadur.
That the under-mentioned gentlemen be appointed Trustees to the projected Science Association.

Raja Joteendra MohunTagore Bahadur	Pandit Iswur Chunder Vidyasagar
Raj Komul Krishna Bahadur	Dr. Mahendrálal Sircar
The Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter	

Babu Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjea moved that Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur's name be added to the list of Trustees.

Kumar Kantichunder Sing seconded the motion.

Both the motions were put and carried.

Moved by Raja Komul Krishna Bahadur
Seconded by the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter
That the under-mentioned gentlemen be appointed a Provisional Committee to draw up a plan for the organisation of the Science Association and to concert measures for its due inauguration.

Rev. E. Lafont.—*Chairman*	Babu Kristodas Pal
Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur C. S. I,	Kaviraj Brojendra Kumer Sen
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	Moulavi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur
Babu Digumber Mitter	Hon'ble Raja Narendra Kisna Bahadur
,, Dijendernath Tagore	Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadur
,, Srinath Dass	,, Mahendranath Bose Bahadur
,, Soorjeecoomar Surbadhicary	Pundit Moheschunder Nyarutna
,, Jogendrachundra Ghose	Babu Annodaprosad Roy
,, Saratchundra Ghosal	,, Rajkissen Mookerjee
Rai Kanailal Dey Bahadur	,, ProsunnocoomerSurbadhicary
Babu Issurchunder Mitter	Dr. Mahendralal Sircar *Member and Secretary*
,, Romanath Law	
,, Nilmony Mitter	
,, Jodunath Ghose	
,, Prannath Pundit	

(With power to add to their number, Seven to form a quorum) *Carried.*

Thanks were next voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

THE Board's report on the salt market for the first quarter of 1875-76 shew very unfavorable results. During the period extending from April to June 1875 the quantity of salt cleared for consumption was little less than 17 lakhs of maunds against nineteen lakhs sixty thousand in the last quarter of 1874-75 and seventeen lakhs eighty three thousands in the first quarter of the same year; the amount of duty levied was little above 53½ lakhs of rupees, while the duty realised in the first and last quarters of 1874-75 was sixty three lakhs twentythousand and fifty-four lakhs forty thousand respectively. Seventy seven thousand nine hundred and seventy eight tons of Liverpool salt were imported into Calcutta during this quarter.

WE ARE SORRY for the display of feeling on the part of the Chairman at last Wednesday's meeting of the Justices. After alluding to continued opposition which Mr. Roberts had offered to successive Chairmen Mr. Hogg said :

This position was not confined only to the gentlemen who held the not very enviable position of Chairman to the Municipality—for it was found that when Mr. Roberts was called upon to perform the duties of visitor to the Presidency Jail that he wanted that control over his temper, as undoubtedly he would, were he to work as Vice-Chairman to the Justices, which seriously affected the discipline of the Jail. In the presence of the prisoners, he had in Mr. Hogg's presence, called into question, and absolutely insulted, no less than two Superintendents of the Presidency Jail. Dr. Lynch and Dr. Mackenzie [a voice "untrue.']

Mr. Roberts—I have to state that the Chairman of the Justices supported me on both the occasions in writing.

Dr. Lynch here rose and wished to speak when—

The Chairman said he could not hear him then.

Dr. Lynch said—Let it be put upon record at once, that I have never been insulted by Mr. Roberts. I have come here not to gratify any personal animosity, when I say, that I am now going to vote against Mr. Roberts, (but to the Chairman) I am not going to support anything of the view you have just mentioned (hear, hear, and tremendous cheering). Dr. Lynch immediately left the meeting.

What next and next ?

THE following list, which we take from the *Indian Daily News*, shews the division at last Wednesday's meeting of the Justices on the nomination of Vice-Chairman :

FOR 34*	AGAINST 27
Honb'le Doorga Churn Law	C H Ogbourne Esq
Rai Grish Chunder Dass, Bahadoor	J E MacLachlan Esq
Rai Chunder Coomer Dey	J H A Branson Esq
Prince Mahomed Wahajudeen	Dr. J Ewart
P A Cavorke Esq	J C Macgregor Esq
J Lambert Esq	Rai Soshee Churder Dutt Bahadoor
Mouluvi Abdool Lutief Khan Bahadoor	Baboo Rajendralala Mittra
C. J. Wilkinson Esq	Hon'ble Kristodas Pal
W Smith Esq C E	Baboo Peary Chand Mitra
Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor	J King Esq
Cowar Raj Cowar Roy	F Jennings Esq
BabooKhalutch Chunder Ghose	B Newman Esq
Nakhoda Hosain Ibrahim Binjowar	Baboo Madhub Kristo Sett
Hajee Noor Mahomed	F G Ferguson Esq
Moonshee Mahomed Zusoof	G C Sconce Esq
Prince Mahomed Furruck Shah	G M Blacker Esq
Mirza Mahomed Khulil Sirazee	J Mackintosh Esq
Prince Mahomed Rohimoddeen	W Spink Esq
P D Dickens Esq	E B Ridges Esq
T M Robinson Esq	R T Cooke Esq
T W Gribble Esq	C H Wilson Esq
Moulvie Abdool Jubber	J Wilson Esq
Baboo Dwarkanath Biswas	J B Knight Esq
Baboo Romanath Law	Dr. W K Waller
Moulvie Kubeeroodeen Ahmed	Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee
Baboo Nundolall Doss	C F VonLintizy Esq
J Macgregor Esq	H H Sutherland Esq
Lord H Ulick Browne	
Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadoor	
Hon'ble Rajah Narendra Krishna Bahadoor	
Rai Kanie Lall Dey Bahadoor	
Dr. Mohendrolal Sircar	
Baboo Dwarkanath Mullick	
Hon'ble V H Schalch C S I and the Chairman	

* *N. B.* The above list is official, and Mr. Macgregor is returned as voting on both sides. In point of fact Mr. Macgregor voted against the amendment.

Arguments and eloquence were on the side of Mr. Roberts. Babu Rajendralala Mittra delivered a brilliant speech. Mr. Branson's was also very telling. But who cared for reason or justice ? *Jo hukum ! !*

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Holkar has given a splendid reception to His Excellency the Viceroy. "Never before in the annals of Indian history," says the *Pioneer's* correspondent, "has Indore beheld such a spectacle as the Viceroy's visit, which took place on the 11th November." The city, we are told, was a blaze of light, and everywhere a throng of delighted people welcomed His Excellency with honest enthusiasm. The Maharaja gave banquet in honor of His Excellency's visit and Lord Northbrook delivered an appropriate and impressive speech, from which we give below the following extract :

"Maharajah, Sir Henry Daly, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I thank you sincerely for the cordial manner in which you have drank my health.

"Sir Henry Day has falluded to the subject which is uppermost in the minds of us all, I mean the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. I desire to take the first public opportunity which has been presented to me of congratulating the Princes and people of India on this auspicious event. Having already seen the western dominions of the Queen, the Prince of Wales ardently desired to visit her eastern empire. This wish has now been accomplished; and I feel myself particularly fortunate in its having fallen to my lot, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, to welcome His Royal Highness to the shores of India.

"The spectacle which I have just witnessed at Bombay was indeed remarkable. On landing, the Prince was saluted by Her Majesty's ships assembled in the harbour—no unworthy representatives of the naval power of England—a sight which those who witnessed it can never forget. His Royal Highness was received on shore, not only by the Governor of Bombay, the civil and military authorities of the British Government, and the municipality of the city, but by the Maharajah of Kolapur, the Rao of Kutch and all the Native Princes and Chiefs from Kattywar to the Southern Maharatta country who are connected with the Presidency of Bombay. From this neighbourhood, too, the Maharana of Godeypore worthily represented the most ancient of the ruling races of India. From the more distant Deccan came a deputation on behalf of the Nizam, whose health prevented him from being present in person, to the great regret of the nobles and people of Hyderabad. The young Gaekwar was there, showing every promise of worthily filling the place from which the British Goverment were forced to remove his unworthy predecessor. Opposite stood the Maharajah of Mysore, who is being trained up under British officers to fulfil the important duties which he will have to perform. These two Princes in themselves are signal proofs, more convincing than any words can be, that Her Majesty the Queen is determined to maintain the integrity of the Native States of India.

"The city of Bombay is second to none in beauty or situation and magnificence of public buildings. Every effort had been made by the citizens, and with complete success, to give to the Prince of Wales a splendid welcome. But it was not the picturesqueness of the scenes, nor the signs of wealth and prosperity in the streets; it was *not the thundering* salutes of the fleet, nor even the assembly of Princes on the shore, which to my mind gave the chief interest to the spectacle; it was the dense mass of people who had collected together to view the procession. From the causeway to the tops of the highest buildings no space was vacant. Every foot of vantage-ground was occupied by an orderly, prosperous and contented people, all anxious to welcome the Prince of Wales and to show their loyalty to the Queen and joy on the happy occasion, according to the manner of their country. It was my previlege to accompany the Prince; and I am sure that His Royal Highness will forgive me if I tell you that, in the midst of the splendour of the pageant, and while the cheers of welcome were still ringing in his ears, the predominant sentiment in the mind of His Royal Highness was a deep sense of the responsibility which devolves upon Great Britain in the government of so vast a population."

This visit of the Viceroy is sure to have a good effect not only upon Indore but also upon the Maharatta states ge nerally.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

Poona. 13th November 19*h.*—The Prince reached exactly at five this evening, accompanied by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere and suite. He was received, on alighting, by Lord Mark Kerr, Mr. Norman, Mr. LeMesurier and a brilliant assembly of ladies and gentlemen. After inspecting the troops, the Prince got into a carriage with the Governor of Bombay, and drove off to hear the address. The address was read by Pudumjee Pestonjee, as follows :—"We the undersigned inhabitants of Poona, beg to approach Your Royal Highness, with every feeling of loyalty and respect, to offer our congratulations on the occasion of Your Royal Highness's visit to this city. The blessings of peace and good Government which we enjoy have endeared the rules of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to all Her Indian subjects, and we hail the advent of Your Royal Highness among us as a new proof of the great interest Her Majesty and Your Royal Highness take in all that affects the well-being of the countless inhabitants of this land. The city of Poona, though comparatively poor in point of wealth, is rich in historical renown. It is the capital of the Deccan, and the chief of the great Mahratta nation. Your Royal Highness will see many larger, handsomer and wealthier cities in other parts of India, but we find nowhere a more loyal, intelligent or closely united community than the one which now welcomes Your Royal Highness, through us, their representatives. May the God of all nations bless and preserve Your Royal Highness and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, your noble consort, long to adorn the proud positions Your Royal Highnesses at present occupy; and in future years may Your Royal Highness look back on your visit to Poona, with feelings of kindly remembrances. With the deepest respect we beg to subscribe ourselves Your Royal Highness's most faithful and loyal servants. The Prince replied, sitting in the carriage.—Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address of congratulation on my arrival at your city. Her Majesty the Queen will be pleased to hear your expressions of the pleasure my visit has given to her Deccan subjects, and I will not fail to inform Her Majesty, with what cordiality those feelings were manifested. It is great pleasure to me to visit a city so full of historical associations, and which is now the centre of so much of the intellectual life of the Mahratta people. I am glad to think that no result of British rule in the Deccan is to enable the students in your schools and colleges to benifit by the latest results of Western progress and scientific discovery; whilst they have within reach all that is recorded in the most ancient language of the Hindoo races. I will convey to the Princess of Wales the expression of your good wishes, and will tell her how much pleasure my visit to Poona affords me."

15th November, 14*h.* 6*m.*—The Prince and party visited Parbutti this morning. Leave at midnight by special train, due at Callian for *chota hazaree*, and at Parell at seven. H. R. H. goes on board the *Serapis* on Wednesday, but where bound to, is uncertain. Cholera reports from Bangalore are rife here. Medical telegrams are said to be arriving hourly. Grand review this evening.

1 5*th November.*—The Prince, attended by a brilliant suite reviewed the troops in garrision this afternoon. Shortly after five His Royal Highness arrived on the ground and at once passed along whole line, and then took his place at the saluting point, when the troops consisting of two European and seven Native Infantry Regiments besides 2½ batteries of field Artillery marched past. During the review Lord Berresford was thrown from his horse but sustained no serious injury. The Town is illuminated to-night and fire-work display takes place at the Bund. The Royal party start for Bombay at midnight. Nothing yet is settled as to the movements of the party after leaving Bombay.

Bombay, 17*th November*, 1*h.* 54*m.*—The Prince of Wales this afternoon presented new colours to the 21st Native Infantry. The ceremony was most interesting and impressive. His Royal Highness passed along the whole line and inspected the troops, who looked splendid, and performed the March past and various manoeuvres with great precision, to the evident satisfaction of the Prince. There was a very large, force on the ground, consisting of the Horse and Garrison Artillery, 3rd Hussars, 2nd Queen's Infantry, three Regiments of Native Infantry, besides two Regiments of the Poona Horse. There was a large and distinguished assemblage to witness the presentation, which was a most brilliant affair. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place on the Esplanade, where there was an immense concourse of natives and Europeans, who were highly pleased with the magnificent devices and arrangements. The affair was an unqualified success. A grand State Ball takes place to-night at Government House. Nothing definite is as yet known of the future movements of the Prince.

17*th.*—The Prince of Wales to-day visited the Parsee towers of silence then drove to Walkeshwar Hindoo Temple and holy tank from there to Government House Malabar Point and to the Hindoo burning ground Sonapore and watched cremations with interest, afterwards visited the Crawford market and the European General Hospital. His Royal Highness expressed entire satisfaction with all arrangements but considered a new building necessary; finally he entertain-

ed a select party of fifty at dinner on board the *Serapis* Prince sleeping on board. H. R. H. starts by special train for Baroda at 9 to-morrow evening and is expected to sail for Colombo on Monday.

Bombay, 18th November, 14h. 35m.—The Prince of Wales remains to-day on board the *Serapis*. He dines on board and starts at 8-30 this evening from Church Gate Street station for Baroda. The luggage is now being despatched.

LOCAL.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

FROM—Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Hony. Secy., British Indian Association, To—The Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.—Dated Calcutta, the 12th November 1875.

I AM desired by the Committee of the British Indian Association to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following remarks and suggestions in reference to the Bill entitled a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, as settled by the Select Committee.

Although the object of the Bill is to consolidate the different Municipal acts now in force, the Committee are humbly of opinion that the present opportunity ought to be taken to amend the constitution of the municipality. The present system of administration was introduced about twelve years ago, and the experience gained during that time has laid bare its defects, which demand the consideration of the legislature. It was evidently intended as an experiment in local self-government, and if it has not proved completely successful, the fault lies with the system of nomination of the Justices who compose the Corporation. At present the Justices are nominated by Government, and although the selections made show that it has had in view a fair representation of all classes of the rate-payers, the *personnel* the Committee are constrained to observe, has not always been satisfactory. Gentlemen have been nominated members of the Corporation who could scarcely lay claim to the distinction and privilege by reason of their intelligence, public spirit, or stake in the town, and they have generally proved a dead-weight. Not a little of the scandals which have sometimes disfigured the proceedings of the Justices has been owing to the unintelligent and subservient manner in which they give their votes. This state of things is justly regarded by the working Justices as well as by the rate-payers at large as most unsatisfactory, and loudly calls for amendment.

It is superfluous for the Committee to discuss the merits and advantages of the elective system for municipal self-government. They are too well known to His Honor in Council to require a lengthy discussion. It may be at once admitted that the circumstances of Calcutta are such as to preclude the prospect of its introduction at once on the broad basis recognized in the United Kingdom, and which alone can render the elective system really beneficial, but at the same time the Committee believe there is a general unanimity upon this point that there ought to be a fair and healthy representation of the rate-payers on some principle of election and a greater expansion of the freedom of the Corporation. Entertaining this view, the Committee would venture to submit for the consideration of His Honor in Council the following plan.

That the present number of Justices, which is about 153 and which renders the Corporation unwieldy, be reduced to 100, and that this number be fixed by law. That the proportion of representatives of several classes of rate-payers in the Corporation be also fixed by law, and that, in regulating the proportion, due regard be had to the extent of real property owned, the stake held in the town, and contributions to the municipal fund paid by each section of the community as also to its numerical strength. That the Corporation be made self-elective, and that one-tenth of the total number of members go out annually by rotation and lottery. That the remaining nine-tenths at a Special General Meeting elect successors to the retiring numbers from among the rate-payers the proportion of members of each class going out by rotation and coming in by succession being fixed by law. That the retiring numbers be eligible to re-election. That the election be made by ballot, and that any rate-payer be declared eligible to election provided he be resident within four miles of the town. That continuous absence of a member from the meetings of the Corporation for six months without reasonable cause be held to disqualify him for a seat in the Corporation.

The Committee submit the above scheme as a tentative measure only. It is not open to the objections which are urged to the adoption of a general system of election among a varied population such as inhabits this town, while it is calculated to foster a spirit of independence, self-reliance, and local self-government, of which advantage may be taken hereafter for the extension of the basis of election. A self-elective Corporation, such as the Committee recommend, may prove a good school of training, while by the retirement of numbers by rotation it will periodically draw new blood. As the Justices who will compose the Corporation under the proposed system may be supposed to be men of intelligence, experience, position, and character, they may be fully trusted with the power of election, and it will be open to any rate-payer, who may aspire to serve the town and who may possess the necessary qualifications, to come forward for election. In one sense the number of a hundred Justices for the constitution of the Corporation may be considered excessive, but looking to the large number of rate-payers, the different sections into which they are divided, and the important functions which it will perform as a board of electors, this number, in the humble opinion of the Committee, would not be too large, particularly when it is borne in mind that the city of London, with an area of 640 acres, and a sleeping population of 74,494 persons, has a Corporation of two hundred common councilmen, besides twenty-six aldermen, two sheriffs, and a Lord Mayor, and that Calcutta includes an area of eight square miles, and a population of 447,601. Owing to the peculiar constitution of Calcutta Society, a nominal roll of a hundred Justices will seldom afford an effective list of more than seventy or eighty Justices. The power of the Corporation ought also to be enlarged, and the executive ought to be placed more effectually under the control of the Justices in meeting.

The Committee will now advert to some of the detailed provisions of the Bill.

Section 7.—Provides that the Chairman of the Justices shall be removable by the local Government if his removal be recommended by a Resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Justices present at a Special General Meeting of the Justices shall have voted, and not otherwise. Recent events have shown that the rule about the majority of two-thirds does not work satisfactorily. It is not also clear on what sound principle this rule is based. If lakhs and lakhs of rupees can be voted away by a majority, the Committee do not understand why the rule should be different when a personal question is raised. The actions of the Justices for the last twelve years show that when there is a personal question at issue, greater regard is paid to personal considerations than to the interests of the rate-payers, and the provision about the majority of two-thirds is liable to be worked to the detriment of the vital interests of the municipality. The Committee would therefore recommend that in the case of the removal of the Chairman as in other matters, the voice of the majority should be allowed to prevail. And when a majority shall vote for such removal, common sense suggests that the officer concerned shall be removed and shall not be declared removable, leaving it to the discretion of the local Government to remove him or not. To prevent the possibility of any injustice being done by a packed meeting or otherwise, the quorum for a special General Meeting for the consideration of a question involving the removal of an office bearer may be raised, but the principle of action by the voice of a majority should not be departed from.

Section 9.—The Committee would recommend the insertion of the following words "subject to the direction and control of the Justices" after the word "him" in line 5, paragraph 2 of Section 9.

The Committee would urge the same objection that they have advanced to the provision for a majority of two-thirds of the Justices for the removal of officers under this section.

Section 10.—For nearly ten years the union of the offices of Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices has had trial, and the experience gained, the Committee respectfully submit, suggest their separation. In the first place a plurality of offices is objectionable on principle, it does not tend to the efficient discharge of duties attached to any one of the offices concerned, and in this country, where public opinion is feeble, such centralization of power is often productive of oppression. In the case under notice, it is notorious that the Chairman of the Justices has scant time to devote to police work, and that practically the administration of the police is left to the Deputy Commissioner. Apart from the almost all-engrossing claims of the municipality upon the attention of the Chairman, he has diverse *ex-officio* duties as the chief executive of the town, and it is physically impossible that he can perform all his duties with satisfaction to himself or to the public. If the Deputy Commissioner really governs the police, the responsibility ought to be his; divided responsibility practically means absence of responsibility. The Chairman of the Justices being the head of the police, may, however, work it at any time to the detriment of the public, and they had a glaring instance of it in the struggle between the Justices or rather their executive and the proprietors of Dhurrumtollah market in 1873-74. It is therefore desirable that in the interests of the municipality and the public at large that the offices of Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices should be disunited. It is true that the separation may be attended with an additional expenditure, but the additions will be inconsiderable. If the Chairman of the Justices and the Commissioner of Police be required to devote their whole time to the duties of their respective offices, it will not be necessary to entertain a Vice-Chairman of the Justices or a Deputy Commissioner of Police. The abolition of these two offices will result in a saving of Rs. 2,700 per month, and if the old scale of allowances, viz., Rs. 3,000 be given to the Commissioner of Police, the increase will be only Rs. 300 per mensem, an increase by no means very considerable compared with the magnitude of the reform proposed. It is observable that this increase need not be incurred if a lower salary be given to the Commissioner of Police. If, as is now the case, the Deputy Commissioner really administers the police and his salary is Rs. 1,500 per mensem, the Committee do not see the necessity of allowing the Commissioner of Police a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month.

Section 12.—The Committee are of opinion that the maximum salary payable to officers under this section should be fixed by law in order to prevent capricious actions by the Justices. This was notably the case in the fixing of the salary of the Health Officer of the municipality.

Section 13.—In the interests of the subordinate officers of the municipality receiving less than two hundred rupees per month, the Committee would recommend that their removal by the Chairman should be made subject to the confirmation by the Justices in Meeting.

Section 16.—This section provides for the grant of pensions to the officers and servants of the municipality. No other municipality in the Bengal Presidency allows this privilege to its officers and servants, and the Committee see no reason why an exception should be made in the case of Calcutta. Those who have entered the service of the municipality have done so, well knowing that they would not be entitled to pension, and their salaries have been fixed on a scale to compensate this disadvantage. Already the municipality establishment absorbs a large portion of the municipal income, and the interest on the municipal debts is equal to the proceeds of 10 per cent. house-rate per annum, and it would be a grievous burden ton the rate-payers if the rates were charged with pension to the officers and servants of the municipality.

Section 17.—The penalty of five hundred rupees against any officers of the municipality for connexion with contracts seems to be unequal, inasmuch as the same penalty is made applicable to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other highly paid officers as well as petty clerks.

Section 31.—The Committee would suggest that no contract for any sum exceeding five hundred rupees shall be made without the sanction of the Justices in Meeting or a Committee of Justices.

Section 65.—The Committee observe that the police, lighting, and water-rates are made payable in advance. As the water-rate is made payable by the house-owner like the house-rate, they submit that to be consistent it ought to be realized in arrear like the house-rate. The excuse for the realization of police and lighting rate in advance because they are payable by occupiers who may be frequently shifting and upon whom the Justices have no hold, does not apply to the water-rate.

Section 67.—This section aims at throwing upon the landlord a responsibility which does not rightly belong to him. It seeks to make him the collector of municipal rates from his tenants, though the Justices have a regular establishment for the collection of such rates and though they are armed with extraordinary powers towards that end. Hitherto the house-rate upon huts and houses owned by the tenant was payable by him. The Committee see no reason why this rule should be changed. They submit that the owner and occupiers should each take their respective liability in the payment of taxes. It is observable that under the ruling of the High Court the landlord meets with great difficulty in realizing his legitimate rent, inasmuch as he cannot proceed against the hut of the tenant not unfrequently his only prosperity, because the court holds it to be a fixture, and it would be extremely hard if he were to be made liable from the municipal dues recoverable from the occupiers. A certain amount of loss is inseparable from the duty of collecting small sums from a large number of rate-payers, and the equity of throwing this loss on the land-owners is questionable. In municipal matters justice requires that the rich and the poor should be alike subject to one uniform rate of contribution, and the propriety of adding thereto, in the case of land-owner the trouble, harassment and loss incident to the collection of certain taxes is not in keeping with that principle.

Section 69.—The Committee submit that as the water-supply benefits the occupier, it would be but fair that the whole of the water-rate, and not three-fourths, should be paid by him.

Section 78.—As the police and lighting rates have been made payable in advance, there is little risk of loss from change of occupation. The Committee would therefore recommend that these rates should be realized from the occupier direct without any limit as to the value of the house or land assessed.

Section 87.—At least 24 hours' notice ought to be given under this section for the inspection, survey, and measurement of land. There ought also to be a limit to the number of such inspections. It could not but be annoying to the occupier of a house, if it were open to a municipal officer to trouble him with visits on the pretext of measurement and survey as many times as he liked.

Section 91.—This section allows an alternative appeal to a bench of Justices or to the Court of Small Causes. The Committee submit that it is anomalous to allow to the Justices an appeal which is in the nature of a judicial proceeding in matters in which they are themselves interested. Grave dissatisfaction exists among the rate-payers on account of the arbitrary and capricious proceedings which sometimes characterizes the decision of the Justices in assessment appeals. The provision for an appeal to the Small Cause Court, in the judgment of the Committee, appears to be the best solution of the difficulty. In order to give facility to an appeal to that court, the Committee would suggest that such appeal may be admitted without payment of institution fee. They may remark that formerly appeal from an assessment made by the Municipal Commissioners was allowed to the sitting Magistrate of the Police Court, but no institution fee was charged. The Committee believe it will be open to the Small Cause Court to make a reference to the High Court in appeal under this section in accordance with the Small Cause Court Act. The Committee may observe that there is no likelihood of the Small Cause Court being flooded with assessment appeals. The provision that an assessment will be open to revision at the end of every six years will allow appeals at long intervals, and as the greater part of the town has been recently re-assessed, there cannot be much likelihood of multiplication of appeals to the detriment of the ordinary work of the Court.

Section 110—This section is opposed to the principles on which the water-supply system was introduced and the water-rate was imposed. It is calculated to prove a source of great hardship and injustice. The Committee subscribe to all the arguments adduced against this section in the dissent of the minority of the Select Committee upon this Bill and would not therefore repeat them, they would strongly urge that this section be omitted.

Section 112.—Constructed as a privies in native houses are, the Committee are not satisfied that the system of cisterns proposed in this section will work satisfactory. Indeed the benefits of drainage would not be fully realized if this system be made imperative. They would accordingly recommend the omission of the section.

Section 115.—If it be necessary to inspect the water fittings in a zennana, a notic of 24 hours ought to be given previously.

Section 121.—It would be extremely hard if a plumber's license were cancelled upon infringement of rules for the first time. It would meet the ends of justice if the cancellation of the license were made on the third conviction. This section ought to be made conformable to section 125.

Section 125.—The Committee would remark that when a licensed plumber would be convicted of bad work under this section, his claim against the owner for work done should be declared void, for it cannot be just to make the owner pay for work which is condemned by the Justices.

Section 127.—The present limit of annual value of house for water-supply entitling an occupier to demand it is omitted. The Committee are of opinion that it ought to be restored. Strictly speaking the supply of water to a tenanted house ought to be left as a matter of private contract between landlord and tenant.

Section 133.—The Committee would recommend that all occupiers should be made to keep the water fittings in order and in repairs at their own expense, except where there may be a contract between landlord and tenant to the contrary.

Sections 138 *to* 143.—These sections refers to the police budget. The Committee are strongly of opinion that if the Justices are to be charged with the imposition and collection of the police rate, they ought to have a direct and effective voice in the administration of the police fund. On this subject they fully endorse the opinions and views expressed by the dissential members of the Select Committee upon the Bill and would recommend that if the Government is not prepared to continue the confidence it had hitherto reposed in the Justices in this matter, which is neither fair nor just, it ought to relieve them of the whole responsibility of raising and disbursing the police rate.

Section 180.—The Committee would suggest that no private street should be taken over by the Justices without the consent of the majority of the owners of the house therein situated.

Section 183.—All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows put up before the passing of Act VI of 1863, should be exempted from the operation of this section.

Section 210.—This section, unless qualified by a rider permitting the construction of brick built privy with masonry floor so as to prevent percolation into a neighbouring tank, would deprive the majority of houses near it of privy accommodation. The Committee would accordingly recommend the amendment of this section to that effect.

Section 223.—This section gives power to the Justices to require the landlord to provide any number of privies at his own expense for his tenants in a bustee. Such an obligation would be an undue interference with proprietary right, freedom of contract, and existing usage. The present practice is that the occupier generally erects his own privy, and as regards this subject, the Committee subscribe to the arguments advanced in the dissent adverted to above.

Section 234.—The Committee would recommend that one month's time be granted in lieu of eight days under this section.

Section 249.—The Committee do not see the justice of holding the owner liable for the latches of the occupier under this section.

Section 251.—The Committee submit that this section ought not to be put into operation without a certificate from at least three medical officers to the risk of decease or injury to health from any existing block of huts. The operations referred to in paragraph 2 of this section ought also to be precisely defined, for under colour of this word works may be enjoined upon the owner, the cost of which may in some cases exceed the value of the property to be improved. The law ought to be definite on the subject. The Justices are apt to be carried away by their zeal in the cause of supposed improvement and recommend measures which cannot prove highly injurious to owners of land. A case recently happened in which the Justices and their officers recommended works quite unauthorized by law and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had to veto them on that ground.

Section 268.—The Committee do not believe that small shops for the retail sail of fuel are intended to be included in this section, and if it is not, it ought to be made clear.

Section 291.—The Committee would recommend the addition of the words "within one year" after the word "convictions" in this section.

Section 293.—The Committee submit that the sitting Justices should have the discretion to regulate the fines in cases referred to in this section. The withdrawal of such discretion cannot be consistent with the dignity of the bench.

Section 304.—This section gives too wide a discretion to the Justices appropriate the municipal fund to the support of hospitals. At present, contributions are given towards the maintenance of two hospitals, namely, the pauper hospital and the lock-hospital, and the law, the Committee are humbly of opinion, ought to limit municipal contributions to these two hospitals.

Section 321.—The Committee would recommend the addition of the following words "we shall not be a servant of the Justices" after the word "informer" in section 34.

Section 335.—Notice by post should not be considered good service, unless it be registered and its receipt be acknowledged by the person addressed,

Section 339.—This section ought not to be put into effect without requiring the owner to show cause why the work recommended should not be executed by him, otherwise this Section may prove a fearful engine of oppression. The objection of the owner, if any ought to be heard and disposed by a Committee of Justices.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 17, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The* 30*th October* 1875.—Moulvi Mohamed Kamil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagonge, on leave, is allowed leave for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th September 1874.

The 1*st November* 1875.—Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Lawrence Barlow Roberts, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th ultimo.

Moulvi Dulleeludin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd September 1875.

Baboo Jodu Nath Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on road cess work in Beerbhoom, is posted to the district of Backergunge.

The 5*th November* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to gazette the following appointments of officers in the Behar Mounted Rifles—

Lieutenant Meredith Lloyd, to be Captain, *vice* Captain M. Halliday, resigned.

Serjeant Major H. M. Gale, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant M. Lloyd.

The 8*th November* 1875—Mr. F. A. Chichester, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave up to the 31st December 1875, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave for three months granted to him under orders of the 11th September last.

The 10*th November* 1875.—Mr. Khrishna Govindo Gupta, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two weeks, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in January 1876.

Mr. James Francis Bradbury Officiating, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for a fortnight in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th August last, to enable him to appear at the high proficiency examination in Hindustani held in Calcutta in October 1875.

Baboo Kedar Nath Ghose, who was under orders of the 6th October 1875, appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the Burdwan Division, is posted to the district of Hooghly.

An extension of leave for six months on medical certificate has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to Mr. A. A. Wace, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Loharduga, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th November 1875.

The 12*th November* 1875.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 :—

Colonel J. Emerson, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.

Mr. J. White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Barh division of the Patna district.

Baboo Bemola Churn Buttacherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Behar Division of the Patna district.

Baboo Govind Chunder Bysack, B.L., is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in Furreedpore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

Moulvie Willyut Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bhuboonah division of the Shahabad district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Bhuboonah division of the Shahabad district.

Mr. John Andrew Ricketts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 15*th November* 1875.—Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, having reported his return from furlough on the 14th November 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to join his appointment.

The following gentlemen, who have recently appointed to be members of the Bengal Civil Service, are appointed to be Assistant Magistrates and Collectors in the divisions and districts mentioned against their respective names :—

Mr. Arthur John Primrose, Bhagulpore Division, posted to the sudder station of the district of Bhagulpore.

Mr. Henry Farrer, Orissa Division, posted to the sudder station of the district of Cuttack.

James Drummond Anderson, Dacca Division, posted to the sudder station of Mymensingh.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, having rejoined his appointment on his return from leave, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd September last is cancelled.

Moulvie Moizuddin Ahmed, Settlement Deputy Collector, Darbhanga, is appointed to act as a Deputy Collector for employment on settlement work in the district of Bogra for the remaining five months of the current official year.

Mr. Thomas Cardy Mitchel, who has recently been appointed to be member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Bhagulpore Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the Purneah district.

Advertisements.

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মূল্য.....৵০ আনা।

ডাকমাশুল.....৵০ আনা।

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NOTICE.

The Public is informed that old China Bazar Street is closed on account of Drainage Works.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

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A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 24th November 1875 at 11 O'clock A. M. *for the following purposes* :—

1. The Chairman to submit for information, copy of letter from Government of Bengal to Commissioner of Police, directing, in modification of previous orders, that ¾ of the surplus fees and fines levied under Act V. (B. C.) of 1866, which were assinged to the Calcutta Municipality, shall in future be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police, for the repairs of the existing Hackney Carriage Stands, and the establishment of new Stands where necessary in Calcutta.

2. The Chairman to notify to the Justices the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to the nomination of Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose, as Vice-Chairman of the Justices of the Peace, and to move that Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose be appointed to the office, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

3. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal to move—

"That in consideration of the services rendered by the Secretary in carrying on the duties of the Vice-Chairman, in addition to his own, during the time that office remained vacant, he be authorized to draw half the salary of the late incumbent, from the date of his resignation to the day Baboo Sree Nauth Ghose takes over charge, inclusive of the grant already sanctioned."

4. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Resolution by General Committee, recommending, that Dr. Palmer should continue to act for Dr. Macnamara as Gas and Water Analyst to the Corporation, until the return of that officer, or until the 31st December of the current year, when a successor to the present Health Officer will be appointed, and when it is hoped, the duties of Gas and Water Analyst will be performed by that officer.

5. Dr. Joseph Ewart to move—

"That the question of a successor to Dr. Tonnerre, and of the salary to be granted to him, be relegated to the General Committee for consideration and report."

6. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Resolution by General Committee, recommending the Justices to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the new Burning Ghat.

7. The Chairman to submit for confirmation, Resolution by General Committee on Mr. W. Clark's application for a re-consideration of the orders passed, on his claim for royalty on arched roofing of new Market building and Justices' Office.

8. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee, recommending the Justices to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,12,015-10-4 from balance of loan obtained from Government, for draining the Burra Bazar Sub-Division.

9. Mr. J. Wilson to move—

"That the name of Joratalow Street be changed, in compliance with the memor al of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, to such other name as the Justices may deem fit."

10. The Chairman to submit for information letter from Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of a communication from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, together with copies of its enclosures consisting of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and of a Memo. by the Army Sanitary Commission, on such portions of the Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality, for the year 1873, as relate to Sanitary matters.

11. Proceedings of the General Committee, at a Meeting held on 6th November, to be confirmed.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting (second Adjournment) will be held for the purpose of receiving Report by General Committee, and passing the Municipal Budgets for the year 1876, also for fixing the rates at which taxes, leviable under the Municipal Acts, shall be levied.

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